VOL. 68 NO. 10

textile bulletin

JULY · 15 · 1945

"Watching Washington," a section of timely and informative behind-the-scenes news from the nation's capital, begins as a regular feature in this issue. See Pages 71-72.

WE ALL KNOW better handling and packing, coupled with research, quality control and proper adaptation of end uses are necessary in the future scientific world with cotton by-products, including cotton mill waste. Railway Supply is engaged in all phases of this research and development work to promote broader and more stable markets for your cotton waste. We welcome your continued cooperation.

The RAILWAY SUPPLY & Mfg. Co. AND AFFILIATES
Specialists in Grading, Marketing and Processing Cotton Fibers
General Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio

Plants and Sales Offices:
Cincinnati, Ohio
Franklin, Ohio
Atlanta, Ga.
Charlotte, N. C.
Covington, Tenn.
Greensboro, N. C.
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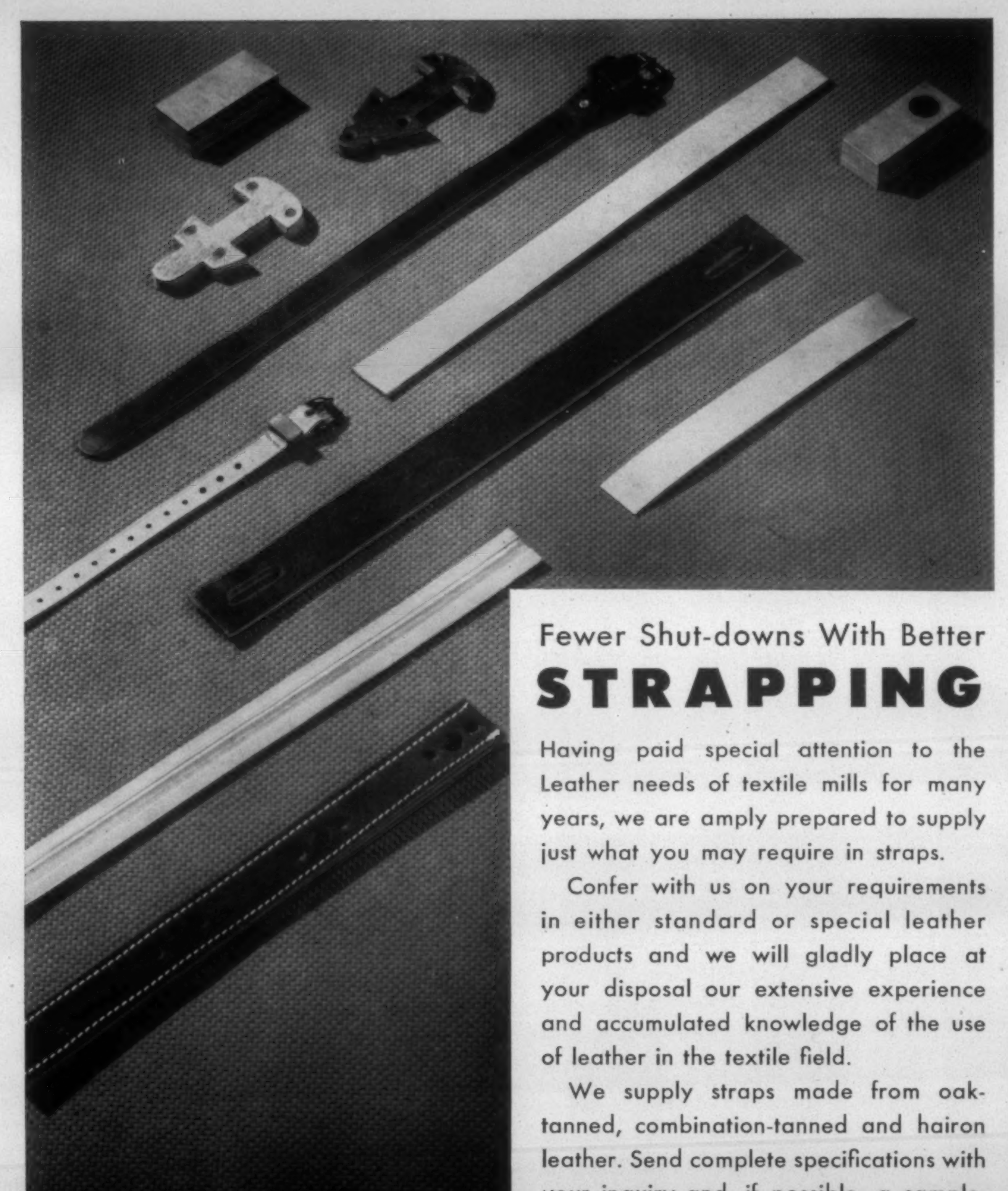
Detroit, Mich.

RAYCO COTTON BY-PRODUCTS

ADVERTISERS
INDEX—PAGE 45



Fewer Shut-downs With Better

STRAPPING

Having paid special attention to the Leather needs of textile mills for many years, we are amply prepared to supply just what you may require in straps.

Confer with us on your requirements in either standard or special leather products and we will gladly place at your disposal our extensive experience and accumulated knowledge of the use of leather in the textile field.

We supply straps made from oak-tanned, combination-tanned and hairon leather. Send complete specifications with your inquiry and, if possible, a sample.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription $1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

National Dyes for Gloves

Accent notes imparting an "all-dressed-up" touch to the ensemble, are fabric gloves, the most-shopped-after-item in a woman's wardrobe. And, we might add, one of the most difficult to color-style and dye.

National Dyes for Gloves combine uniformity of tone with the necessary fastness to light, washing, perspiration, rain-spotting and crocking. May we work with you on your next color-match?

National Aniline Division

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

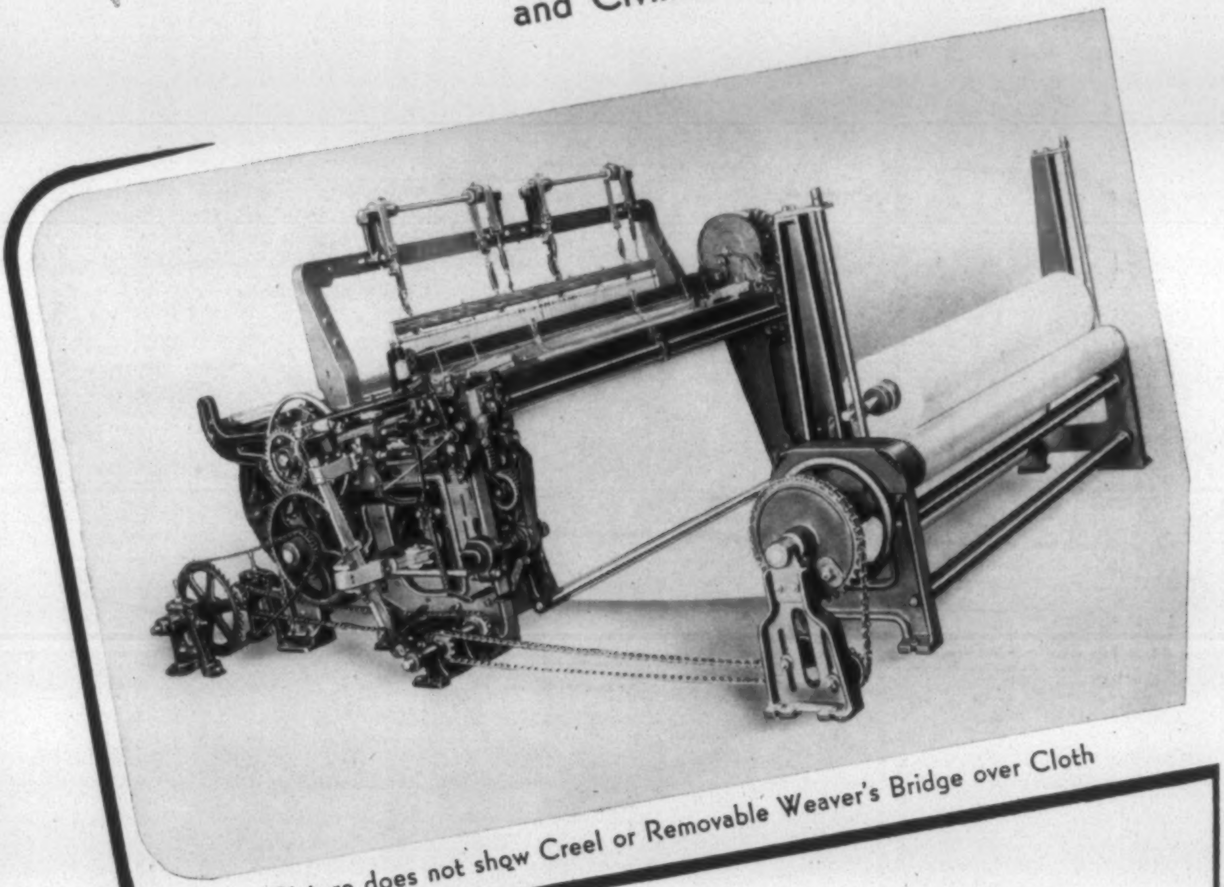
40 RECTOR STREET · NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

BOSTON · PROVIDENCE · PHILADELPHIA · CHICAGO · SAN FRANCISCO · CHARLOTTE
GREENSBORO · ATLANTA · NEW ORLEANS · CHATTANOOGA · PORTLAND, ORE. · TORONTO

TEXTILE

More and Better
Rayon Tire Cord Fabrics

For Tanks and Jeeps
and Civilian Cars after the War



Picture does not show Creel or Removable Weaver's Bridge over Cloth

When Weavers of Rayon Tire Cord Fabrics found the XP High Speed Loom specially qualified to weave their product, we fitted that model with a special wind-up to take a roll of cloth up to 52" in diameter and changed the loom to weave from a Creel instead of a Beam.

This was part of Draper Corporation's
Contribution to the War Effort.

DRAPER CORPORATION

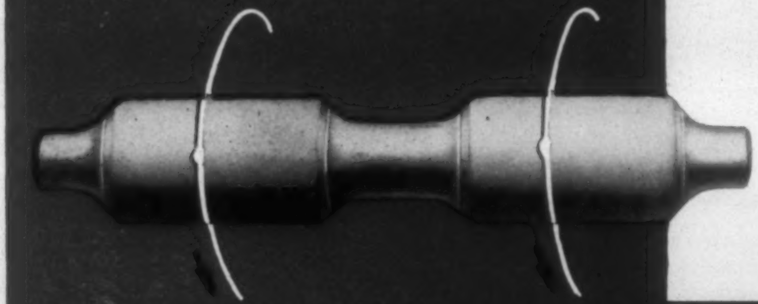
Atlanta Georgia
Hopedale Massachusetts
Spartanburg S C

THIS COT HAS ONE FEATURE

PROTECTING AGAINST ALL 3 CAUSES OF ROLL COVERING TROUBLE

TRIPLE-RESILIENCY — Spinna Calf's unique construction . . . springy, interlocking fibres with plenty of "give and take" in all directions . . . gives it unusual resistance to breakdown due to the constant pressure and friction of the yarn.

TRIPLE-RESILIENCY — The traversing of the yarn tends to push the roll covering toward each end of the roll, but triple-resilient Spinna springs back into shape immediately after the yarn has pushed it toward either edge.



TRIPLE-RESILIENCY — Ordinary hard ends do not harm a Spinna cot, because the resilient leather recovers quickly after allowing the hard end to pass through. No other roll covering material can withstand hard ends so successfully.

Lively **SPINNA CALF** *It's Triple Resilient*

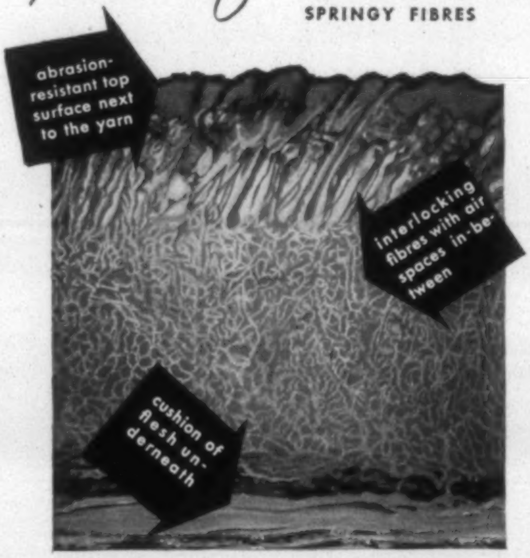
ROLL COVERING

BETTER SPINNING RESULTS, TOO

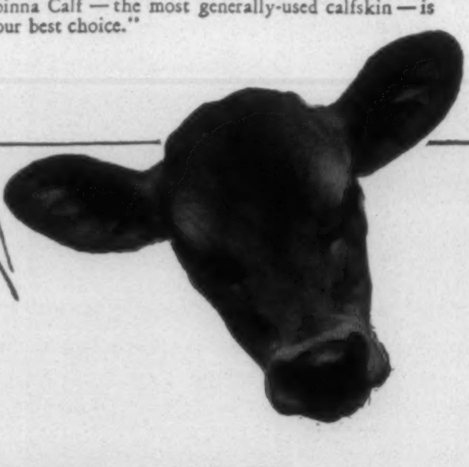
Spinna Calf has a natural high-friction surface that provides just enough "stick" to hold the yarn securely through the rolls and then to carry waste well back on the clearer, avoiding eyebrows. Static troubles are reduced, too, because Spinna has a hygroscopic ingredient that helps to absorb moisture, thus improving ability to conduct static *away from* the yarn.

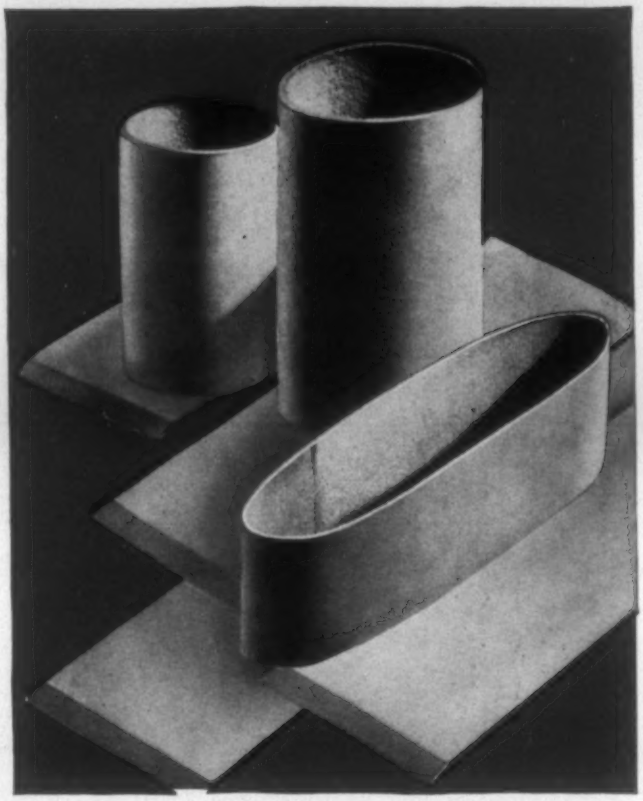
Try Spinna on your spinning frames. You'll see a high quality of spinning and, if you keep records of roll covering life, you'll find that Spinna will retain its high spinning quality longer, without replacement or attention.

Spinna Calf.. AIR CUSHIONS IN A NETWORK OF TOUGH, SPRINGY FIBRES


abrasion-resistant top surface next to the yarn
interlocking fibres with air spaces in-between
cushion of flesh underneath

"If you want roll covering that is adjustable to all counts . . . can take ordinary hard ends without leaving grooves . . . and stays kind to the yarn for up to 18 months and more in front line positions . . . then Spinna Calf — the most generally-used calfskin — is your best choice."





THE APRON MATERIAL THAT STAYS YOUNG

There's a saying in the garment trade that goes: "It's always leather weather."

It's always leather weather in a spinning mill, too, because Lawrence Calfskin has proved its ability to do better drafting over a longer period of time under a wide variety of conditions.

The treatment Lawrence gives its chrome-tanned and bark-tanned calfskins provides a superior drafting surface that has never been equalled by other materials . . . and that retains its quality much longer.

Calf Leather is *naturally* a long-lasting material, unaffected by air and spinning-room moisture and highly resistant to breakdown due to constant flexing, tension or pressure.

That's why, among various apron types, Lawrence Calfskins are selected more often than any other.

So specify *calf leather* for the convenience of an open-end apron . . . Lawrence for the ideal drafting surface and longest life.

A. C. LAWRENCE LEATHER CO. PEABODY MASS.

LAWRENCE CALFSKINS

1st Choice for Aprons

A. C. LAWRENCE LEATHER COMPANY

PEABODY, MASSACHUSETTS

Selling Agents:

H. H. Hersey, Greenville, S. C. • Matthews Equipment Co., Providence, R. I.

ONE MOMENT PLEASE!

MAY WE INTRODUCE A NEW H&B DEVELOPMENT

DESIGNED TO WORK ALL TYPES AND STAPLES OF FIBRES THAT MAY BE HANDLED ON THE COTTON SYSTEM

Maintenance and lubrication have been given every consideration.

Special permanent seal bearings throughout.

May be relubricated by means of newly developed injection system.

Lubrication required every three years.

V belt and spiral gear drive throughout guarantee smooth, quiet operation.

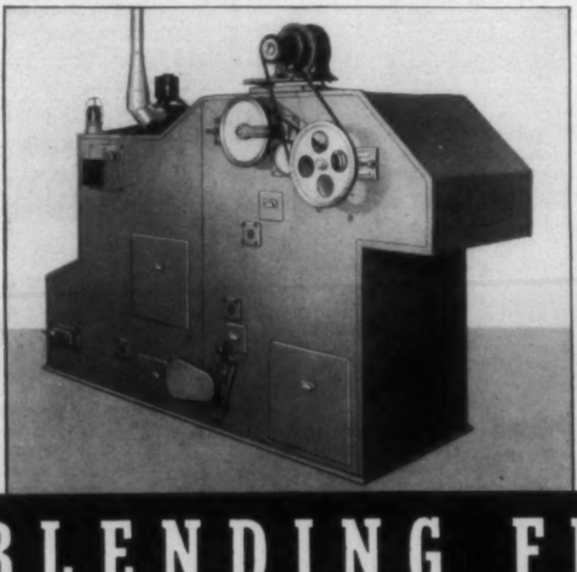
System of lights and sealing door indicate feeding demand.

Machine entirely self contained having integral dust exhaust.

Fabricated steel construction and color conditioned.

☆ ☆ ☆

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY. Plant at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Boston Office, 161 Devonshire Street; Atlanta Office, 815 Citizens & Southern National Bank Building; Charlotte Office, 1201-3 Johnston Building.



THIS NEW BLENDING FEEDER NOW IN PRODUCTION

H&B BLENDING FEEDER

WINDOW

OF

TEXTILE

TOMORROW

For post war fabric beauty and utility Iselin-Jefferson will offer Ingenuity of design and Judgment as to marketability—in short, I-J service.

BRANCH OFFICES

CHICAGO, ILL. . . . *1375 Merchandise Mart*
BOSTON, MASS. . . . . . *99 Chauncy St.*
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SELLING AGENTS
ISELIN-JEFFERSON
COMPANY
90 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

William Iselin & Co., Inc., Factors

The Inspector is out of danger . . .

That story about someone "gunning" for the inspector down at the mill was just an idle rumor.

It probably is true, though, that some of the management muttered a few mild threats to themselves when the inspector was rejecting so much yardage, which they had to sell for seconds at a loss. Still, he was only doing his job.

Things changed shortly after a man* came into the mill one day, looked at the spinning, and made some suggestions. Now, practically everything the inspector sees gets his O. K.

So he's out of danger — of becoming the mill's most unpopular guy. In fact, the management now regards him as a friend!

***THE VICTOR SERVICE ENGINEER** is the man who took the "heat" off the inspector — although he probably never knew it. His job is to help find out what is wrong when your spinning or twisting goes sour, and to help you sweeten it up.

RESULTS SHOW that his ability to recommend the right traveler for the job, and his suggestions for improving yarn quality have saved many thousands of yards of finished cloth from the inspector's "N. G.".

IF YOUR PROBLEM is traceable to bad spinning or twisting, why not talk to a Victor Service Engineer? You'll find him thoroughly mill-trained — a man who "talks your language" — and fully equipped with information on handling all types of fibers, including the newest. Write, wire, or phone the nearest Victor office . . . for prompt service.

Keep a Step ahead with

VICTOR Ring Travelers

Victor Ring Traveler Company

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — 20 Mathewson St. — Tel. Dexter 0737
GASTONIA, N. C. — 173 W. Franklin Ave. — Tel. 247

Stop Wear, Rust and Corrosion with this

BODY-GUARD FOR A BALL BEARING!

THROUGHOUT your busy plant, there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of grease-lubricated ball bearings like the one shown at the right.

As you know, their efficient operation depends largely upon a grease that continuously covers the highly polished surfaces and provides strong films for protection against wear, rust and corrosion. At the same time, this lubricant must seal out impurities, minimize leakage, make frequent re-packings unnecessary.

Today, in thousands of U. S. plants, Gargoyle Greases BRB, are providing this maximum protection. They are outstanding for their stable structure and their resistance to oxidation and separation over long periods in service.

Get Gargoyle Greases BRB, and be sure your ball bearings have the best body-guards you can buy.

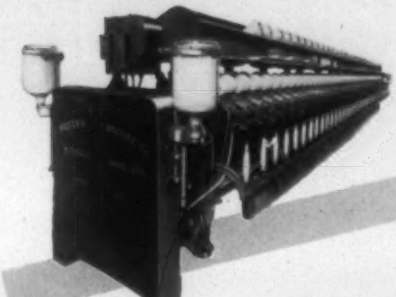
SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., INC.
Standard Oil of N.Y. Div. · White Star Div. · Lubrite Div. · Chicago Div. · White Eagle Div. · Wadhams Div. · Magnolia Petroleum Co. · General Petroleum Corp. of Calif.

CALL IN SOCONY-VACUUM FOR "CORRECT LUBRICATION"

GARGOYLE
Lubricants

Socony-Vacuum's
5 STEPS
to Lower Production Costs for You!

1. Lubrication Study of Your Entire Plant
2. Lubrication Schedules and Controls
3. Lubricant Storage and Handling System
4. Skilled Engineering Counsel
5. Progress Reports of Benefits Secured



Cut Operating Costs by 1/3 with the FOSTER MODEL 102 WINDER

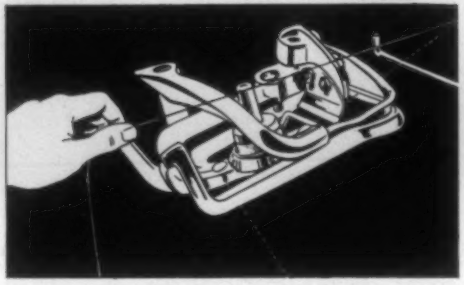


FIG. 1. One of several different self-threading tension and slub-catching attachments available for the Model 102. Just drop the yarn on top, between the arms, and the thread automatically seeks position indicated by dotted lines.

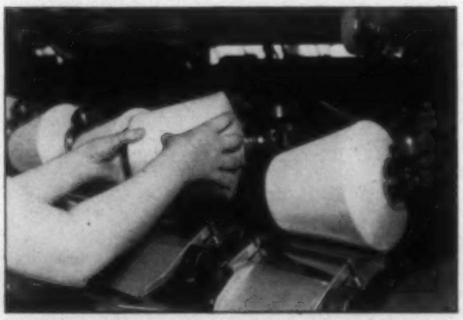


FIG. 2. Doffing Cones. Spindle Swings Out.

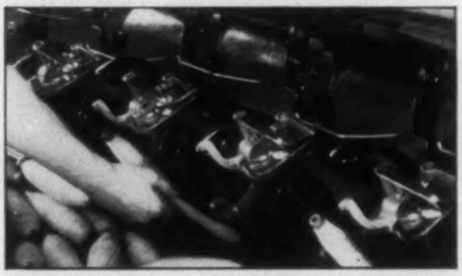


FIG. 3. Empty bobbin conveyer is back of and BELOW bobbin pins. No lost motion in doffing.

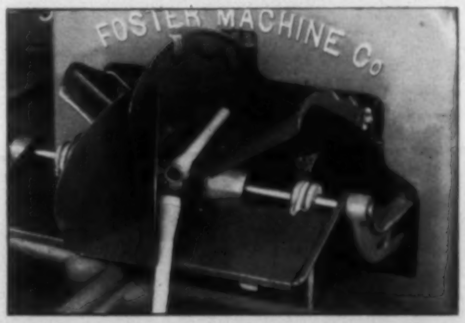


FIG. 4. Empty bobbin conveyer discharges DIRECTLY into standard truck. No rehandling of small boxes.

Not only do the operating conveniences illustrated make operating costs on the Model 102 about 1/3 less than on obsolete machines, but they also make possible an increase in production of 100%, with the help of a much higher winding speed.

OTHER SAVINGS

MAINTENANCE COSTS are greatly reduced as specially trained, highly paid mechanics are not required to keep the Model 102 in working order, to change parts for different angles of wind, etc., or to make adjustments.

REPAIR COSTS are cut because the Foster Model 102 is rugged, like all Foster Machines. New parts required are negligible.

MACHINERY INVESTMENT is made proportionately less because of 100% increase in production over older models and the famous Foster FLEXIBILITY.

Ask for Bulletin A-91.

FOSTER MACHINE CO.

WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

SOUTHERN OFFICE, JOHNSTON BLDG., CHARLOTTE, N. C. • CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE: ROSS WHITEHEAD & CO., LTD.,
UNIVERSITY TOWER BLDG., 600 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Hidden Values

With all due credit to the visible values in a garment, sales would be less and reputations would suffer were it not for the hidden values, in the fabric, created by sizing and finishing compounds.

Most AHCO PRODUCTS fall within the latter class. Invisible in the fabric, and in some cases entirely removed in the finishing, they nevertheless play an indispensable part in creating cloth that is woven better, feels better, drapes better, repels water (in some cases) and which has many other sales building properties.

AHCO PRODUCTS are created in our own laboratories. They are backed by 128 years of experience in the textile chemical industry. Let us recommend an AHCO PRODUCT for your sizing or finishing problem.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Manufacturing Chemists
Providence, R. I. ***Established 1815,*** **Plants at Dighton, Mass. and**
Charlotte, N. C. Branch Offices in New York, Boston,
Philadelphia, Charlotte.

SYNTHAROL
The Pioneer Concentrated Cotton Warp Size for Better Weaving

AHCOSPUN SIZES
They make better synthetic yarn warps

AHCOWET
An outstanding wetting agent for sanforizing and other types of finishing

AHCOFIX-A
Keeps colors clear and bright

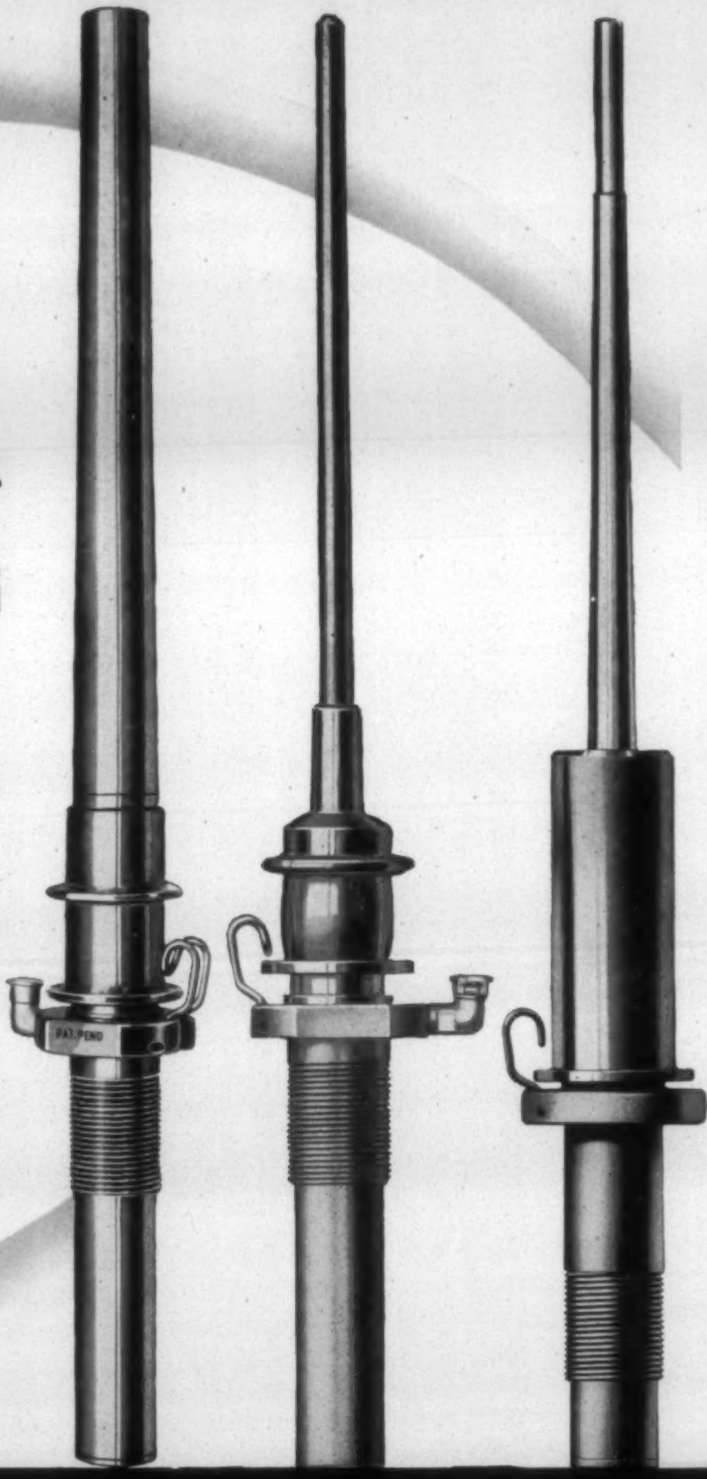
AHCOVELS
Give added softness and drape to cottons and synthetics

RESYNON
For extra body, fullness and softness — cottons an synthetics

Marquette
ROLLER BEARING SPINDLES...

For minimum power consumption

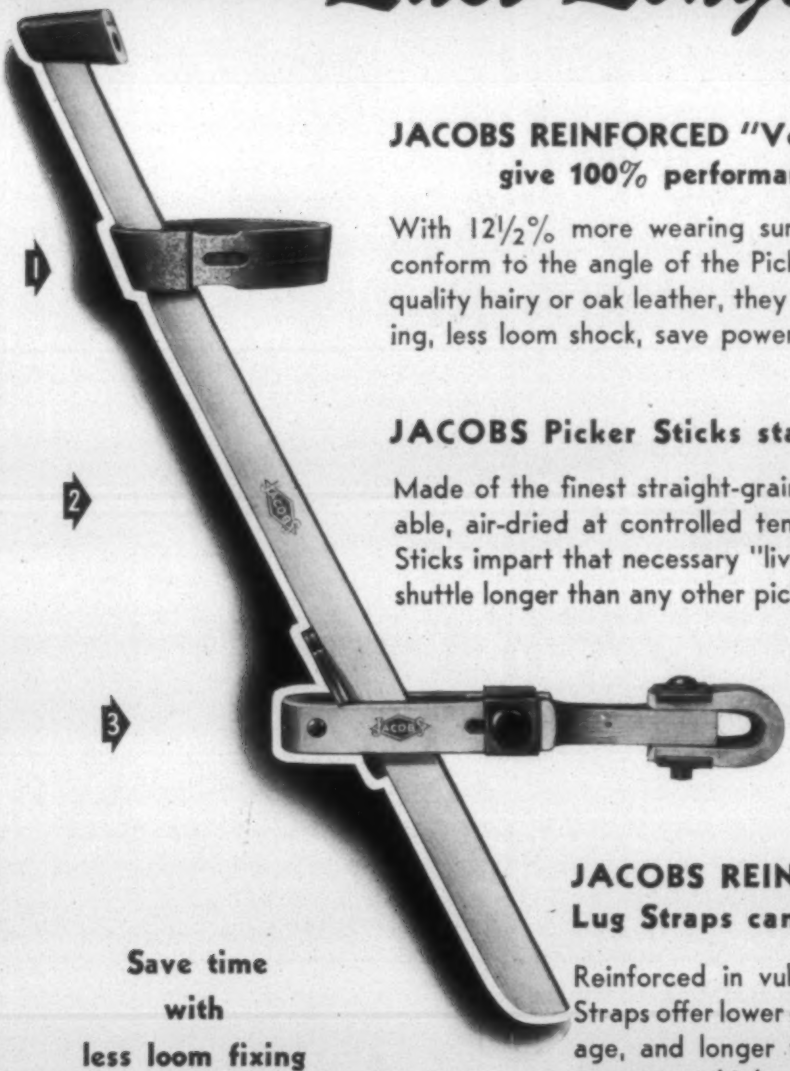
ARMY ★★ E ★★ NAVY
FOR EXCELLENCE



The Marquette METAL PRODUCTS CO.
CLEVELAND 10, OHIO
Manufacturers of: HYDRAULIC AND ELECTRIC WINDSHIELD WIPERS FOR AIRCRAFT
HYDRAULIC GOVERNORS FOR DIESEL ENGINES • ROLLER BEARING TEXTILE SPINDLES • FUEL OIL PUMPS
AIR COMPRESSORS • PRECISION PARTS AND ASSEMBLIES

Southern Representative: Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Three Reasons Why JACOBS PICKER STICK ASSEMBLIES *Last Longer*



JACOBS REINFORCED "Verybest" Check Straps give 100% performance—*longer!*

With 12½% more wearing surface these check straps conform to the angle of the Picker Stick. Made of select quality hairy or oak leather, they give more gradual checking, less loom shock, save power, and add longer life.

JACOBS Picker Sticks stay "alive"—*longer!*

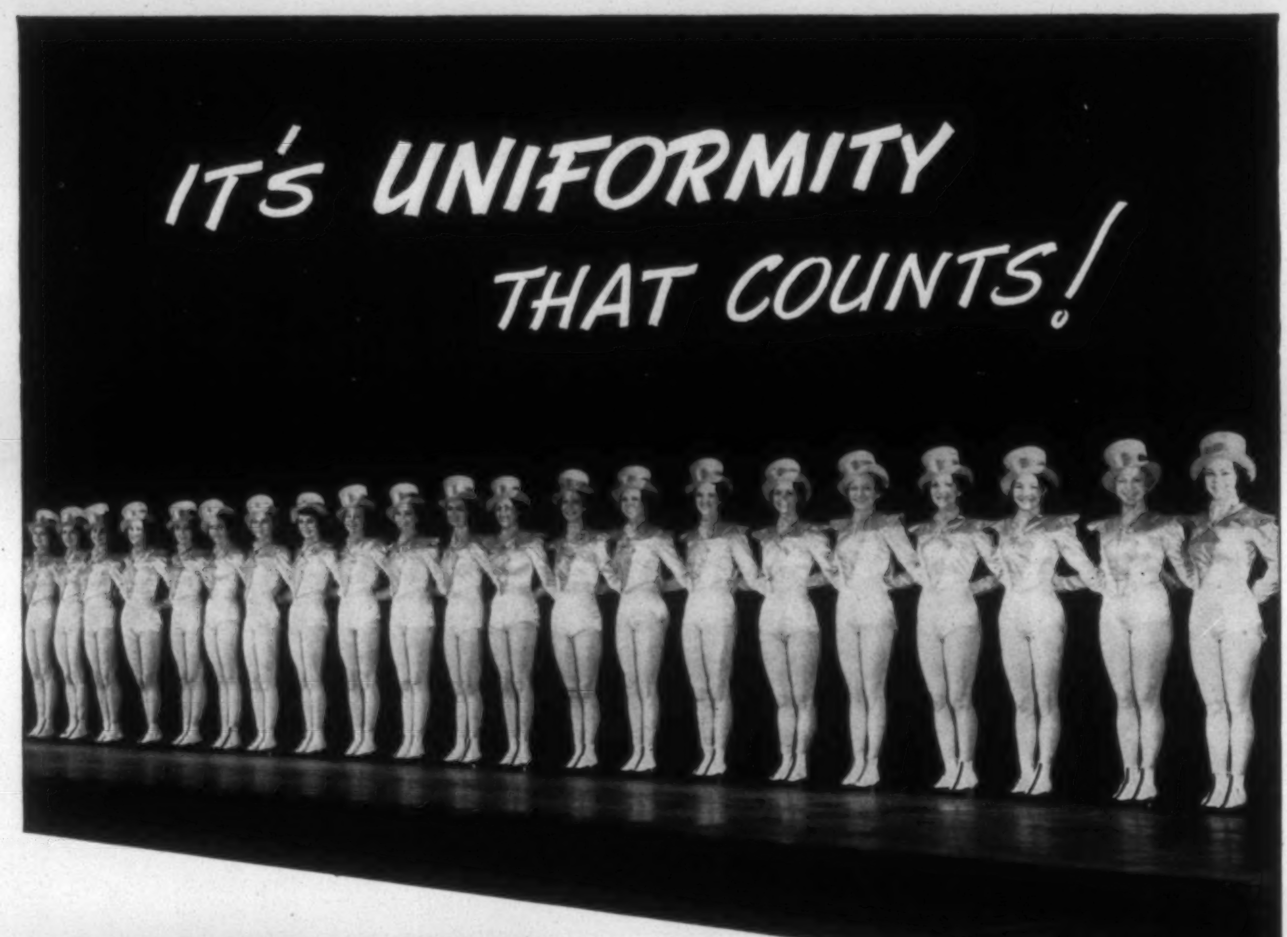
Made of the finest straight-grained select hickory obtainable, air-dried at controlled temperatures, Jacobs Picker Sticks impart that necessary "live" whipping action to the shuttle longer than any other picker stick made.

JACOBS REINFORCED "Verybest" Lug Straps can "take it"—*longer!*

Reinforced in vulnerable spots, these Lug Straps offer lower operating costs, less breakage, and longer wear. They are made to operate at high speeds, and soften the extreme impact of modern high speed looms.

**Save time
with
less loom fixing**

E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO.
ESTABLISHED 1869
DANIELSON, CONN. CHARLOTTE, N. C.



"TUFFERIZED"

means *UNIFORM* Card Clothing

ROLL
FLAT, SQUARE CROWNS THAT SEAT FIRMLY IN THE FOUNDATION
TINY TUFFER
SIDES PARALLEL
STRIPS EASIER—LESS GRINDING

Uniformity of performance . . . quality performance . . . is assured whenever the world-famous Radio City Rockettes do their precision routines. And Tufferized Card Clothing, too, with its flat, accurately-formed crowns, made of the finest steel wire . . . cut *even* in length . . . spaced *evenly* . . . and set parallel in the famous TUFFER foundation . . . assures UNIFORMITY of performance—quality performance!

Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos, and Silk Cards—Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants—Lickerins and Garnett Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant—Midgley Patented Hand Stripping Cards, Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards and Inserted-Eye and Regular Wire Heddles.

TUFFER
CARD CLOTHING

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

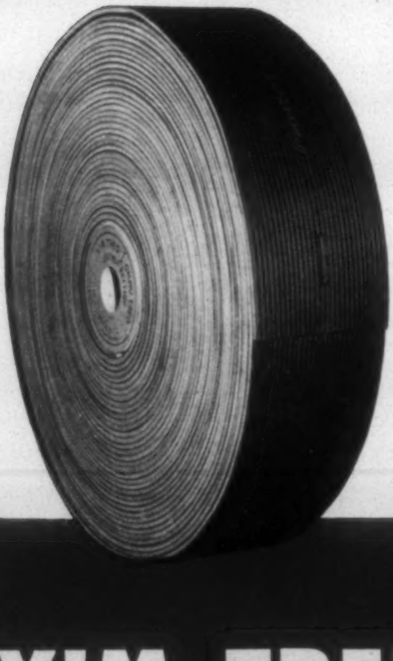
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga., Gastonia, N. C. **Branch Offices:** Philadelphia, Austin **Canadian Agents:** Colwool Accessories, Ltd., Toronto 2

When "C" Day comes . . .

In the near future the day of Conversion and Competition, that we call "C" Day, will come to your mill. That will be the signal to get back 100% into consumer goods. Will your equipment be ready to compete with others as you did before the war?

Are your drives belted efficiently? Have you looked into the power saving possible with Modern Group Drives? Have you investigated the increased production possible with *treaded* leather belts, made exclusively by Houghton?



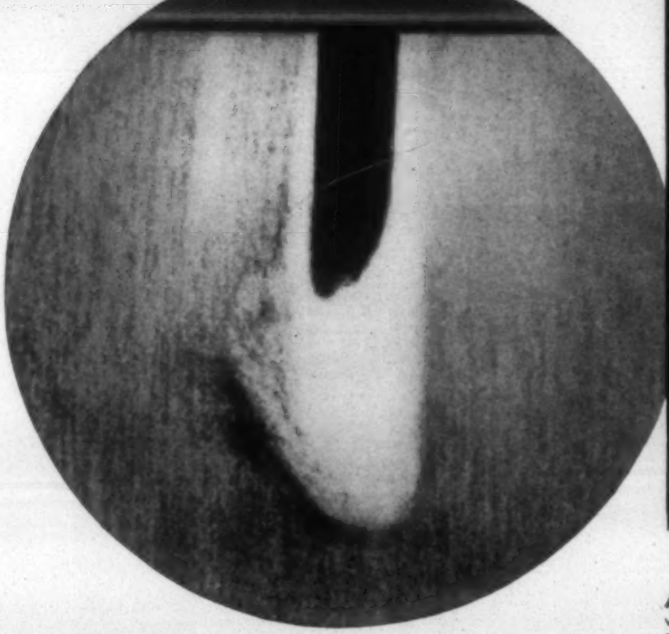
You can have a Houghton transmission engineer survey your belting now, to be ready when "C" Day comes. The service costs nothing, and may well result in extra yardage per machine . . . more production without increased cost, once your power transmission set-up has been modernized. Write or call E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., 303 West Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, or Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton's

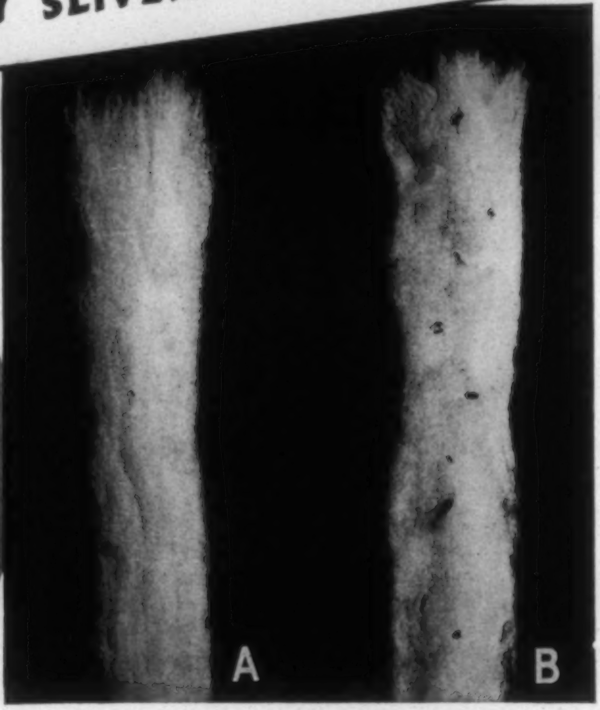
VIM TRED *and* OKAY TRED

LEATHER BELTING

CARDS EQUIPPED WITH THE SACO-LOWELL *Continuous* STRIPPER PRODUCE QUALITY SLIVERS ALWAYS



This card cylinder has been in continuous operation for 10 weeks without any other stripping than that effected by the Continuous Stripper. The web has been lifted from the cylinder with a knife, revealing a clean thin sheet of fibres. **The wire was found to be free from impacted waste and in unusually good condition.**



A COMPARISON OF CARD SLIVERS

A — When the card wire is bright and free to function properly, the extraction of waste is effective. The card web is free from holes and lumps and produces an even sliver with good edges.

B — When the card clothing is full of impacted waste it is quite difficult to do good carding and obtain the best results from the stock.

The Saco-Lowell Continuous Card Stripper is a source of quality control in the card room. By keeping the cylinder clothing clean and free from impacted waste, and by preserving the free acting condition of the wire, the Continuous Stripper naturally has its effect on improving quality.

And here is why . . .

1. The web is cleaner, since the cylinder wire cannot become loaded with waste fibre.
2. Variation in the sliver weight, which reaches a maximum right after stripping, is eliminated. When any conventional method is used, the variation may reach 50 to 75 per cent.
3. The necessity of making 25 to 30 piecings per card in an 80-hour week, makes thick and thin places which may create "ends down or loom stops".
4. Nep count is reduced. The Continuous Stripper eliminates the variation in nep count and stabilizes the count at slightly above the average of that immediately "after stripping".

We have many other interesting facts about the Saco-Lowell Continuous Stripper which are fully detailed in our special catalog on this unit. Won't you let us send you a copy?

A LETTER THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF . . .

—— we have 165 Saco-Lowell Continuous Card Strippers and have used them for a number of years with splendid results. In fact, we hardly see how we could get along without them.

We would be only too glad to have your assistant superintendent over to see our system in operation. We will certainly give you the benefit of our long experience with this Saco-Lowell equipment.

*Name on request.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS • BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS • *Charlotte* • *Greenville* • *Atlanta*

HIGHER SPEEDS...MORE PRODUCTION

with AMCO Evaporative Cooling

To the accepted advantages of controlled humidification AMCO Evaporative Cooling adds the desirable benefits that come from reduced temperatures.

After thorough examination and comparison the management of more than fifty mills has selected this clean, ductless system as the most logical and efficient means of controlling temperature and comfort twelve months of the year.

You too, may be facing the troubles which accompany greater heat caused by higher machine speeds. There is something you can do about it. Call in an AMCO engineer . . . let him show you how this simpler cooling system will help you to put your mill in a favorable position to meet the coming peacetime high speed, high production competition.

Reduces excessive temperature and holds relative humidity at point best suited to fibre and process.

Assures evener yarn counts and increases breaking strength.

Speeds production in high friction (heat) areas.

No cumbersome ducts to become clogged and obstruct light.

Easy to install—minimum disruption.

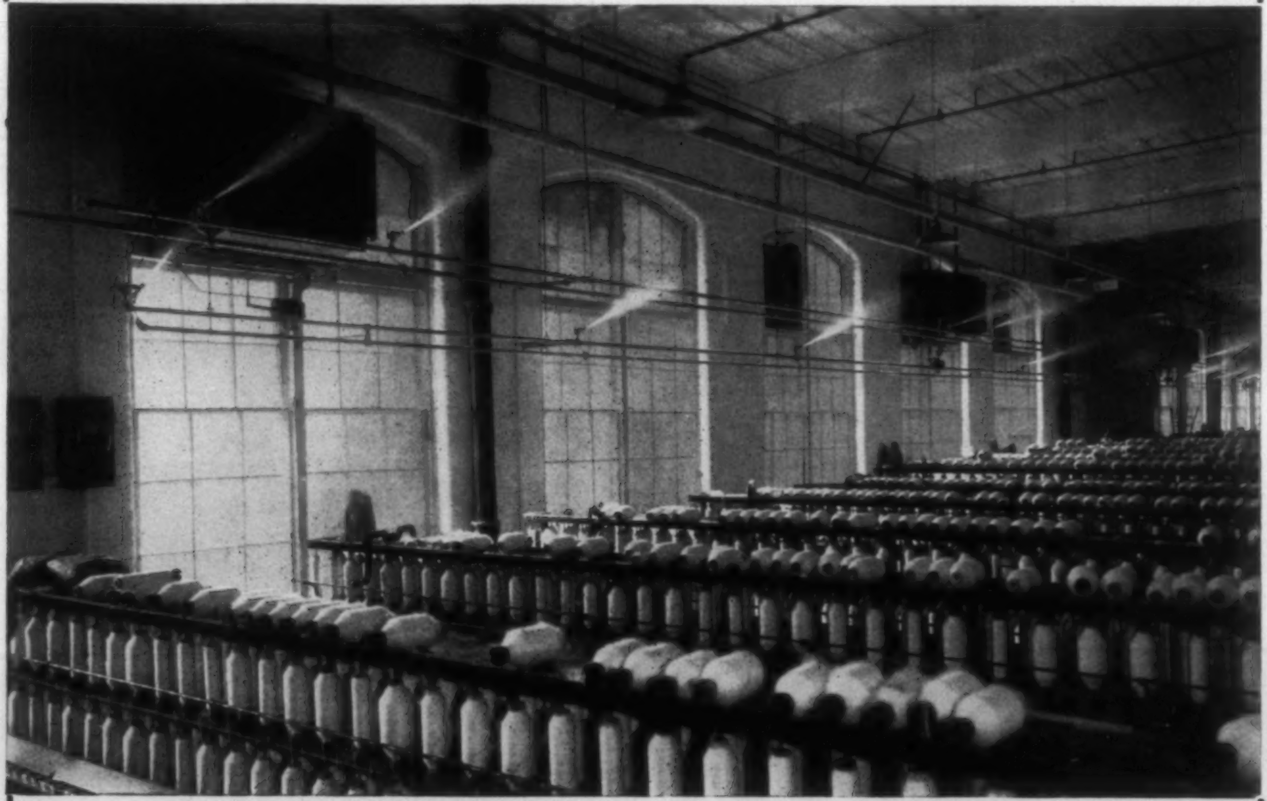
High flexibility to meet changing room conditions.

Minimum maintenance.

AMCO Evaporative Cooling utilizes your present humidification system.

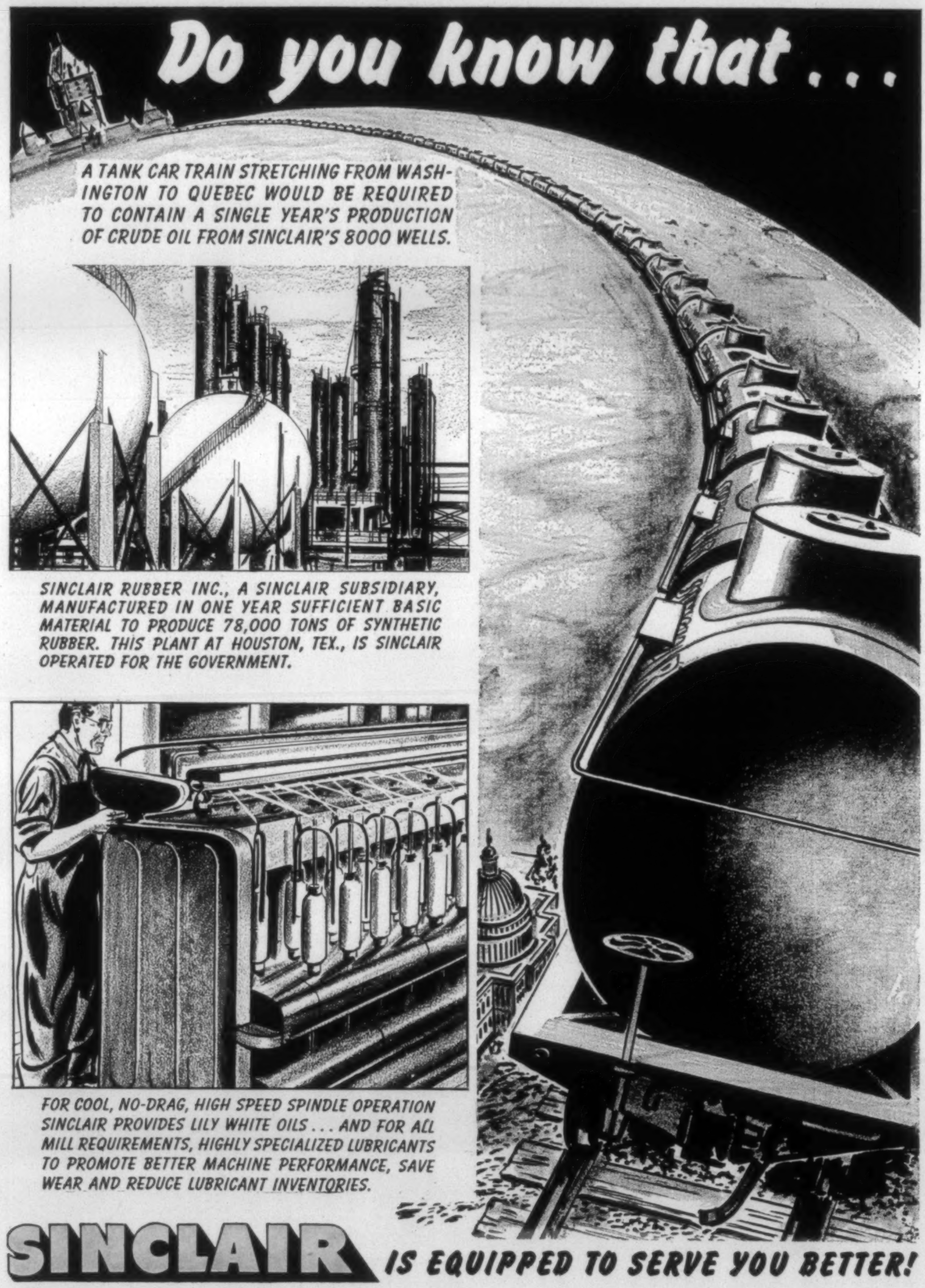
Increases workers' comfort.

▼ ▼ ▼



AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY
PROVIDENCE 1, R. I.
BOSTON — ATLANTA — CHARLOTTE

AMCO **EVAPORATIVE COOLING SYSTEMS**



Do you know that . . .

A TANK CAR TRAIN STRETCHING FROM WASHINGTON TO QUEBEC WOULD BE REQUIRED TO CONTAIN A SINGLE YEAR'S PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL FROM SINCLAIR'S 8000 WELLS.

SINCLAIR RUBBER INC., A SINCLAIR SUBSIDIARY, MANUFACTURED IN ONE YEAR SUFFICIENT BASIC MATERIAL TO PRODUCE 78,000 TONS OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER. THIS PLANT AT HOUSTON, TEX., IS SINCLAIR OPERATED FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

FOR COOL, NO-DRAG, HIGH SPEED SPINDLE OPERATION SINCLAIR PROVIDES LILY WHITE OILS . . . AND FOR ALL MILL REQUIREMENTS, HIGHLY SPECIALIZED LUBRICANTS TO PROMOTE BETTER MACHINE PERFORMANCE, SAVE WEAR AND REDUCE LUBRICANT INVENTORIES.

SINCLAIR IS EQUIPPED TO SERVE YOU BETTER!

FOR FULL INFORMATION OR LUBRICATION COUNSEL WRITE SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY, 630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

textile bulletin

Vol. 68 July 15, 1945 No. 10

Swamp Cat-tail Joins Commercial Fibers

By PETER S. GILCHRIST
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories

TYPHA is the technical name for the common cat-tail. The writer's first introduction to Typha was through the late Dr. C. F. Burgess of Chicago. Dr. Burgess, by inquisitive, inventive and far-sighted actions, developed Typha from a common field and marsh weed into a valuable commercially-available fiber. Our story goes back to 1910 when Dr. Burgess started a small research laboratory. Due to lack of funds at this time, he located his first laboratory in a low-lying piece of marsh land. From the windows of this laboratory it was possible for him to see large clusters of cat-tails in the nearby swamp. Since their purpose was the development and utilization of waste products, the cat-tail soon came under the observation of Dr. Burgass and his associates. As most research men find, very little is known about the most common materials except by persons who have used these materials for humble purposes. Dr. Burgess found that farmers in the vicinity had used the cat-tails as an insulating material for their houses. Other craftsmen had used them for decorative purposes and he recalled his own experience of having in his early youth, soaked the spikes in kerosene and used them as torches in parades.

Construction of the Typha

Further study unearthed the botanical name of cat-tails as *Typha Latifolia* and *Typha Augustifolia.* The "Latifolia" designates the one-inch diameter cat-tail spike while the "Augustifolia" designates the half-inch diameter or smaller type cat-tail spike. A closer study of the Typha showed it to have a structure of over 100,000 small seeds and several million fibers packed in a close, orderly arrangement. The fiber less than a half-inch long occurs in clusters of 36. A coarser fiber centrally located carries the seed. The cluster appears not unlike the framework of an umbrella, the handle pointing outward. Near the handle is the seed. The fibers correspond to the ribs, and the point at which they are brought together is anchored to the main stem. When the spike matures and becomes dry each of these umbrellas breaks loose from its anchorage and opens up automatically almost like the ribs of an umbrella that has been turned inside out by the wind. It then acts as a parachute in which the seed, constituting the passenger, is carried great distances before settling to the earth.

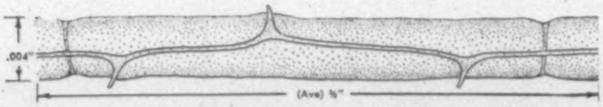
From 1910 until 1932, various studies were made of the Typha but nothing definite was done until 1942 when our sources of Kapok were menaced by the Japanese aggression. A quick survey was made in southern Florida for sources of cat-tails. The search was encouraging and a further survey was carried out in the northern part of the United States, and an area was located around Oconomowoc, Wis., where within two weeks a source of over ten million cat-tails suitable for harvesting was located. Interest was shown by farmers in the project despite their abnormal scarcity of labor. This interest was due to the fact that the cat-tails were harvested in the winter and spring months when the swamps were frozen and when it was impossible to do other types of planting and harvesting. Typha thus opened up to the farmer a source of new income.

Preparation of Raw Material

It is interesting to note that when the first raw cat-tails started coming from the fields they filled all the available warehouse space near the processing plant. The farmers had been sold on the idea that the cat-tails were necessary, so Dr. Burgess and his associates decided to take their output no matter how great. All warehouses were soon filled, and yet the cat-tails continued to roll in, some days as much as five carloads. These still had to be taken so they were dumped into an open field protected only by the bags in which they came. Quickly engineers began to work on a commercial method of handling this type of fiber. The system developed by them is roughly what is now used. It consists of a hammer type of disintegrator for breaking up the raw spikes. The fuzz is then carried by air through a baffle chamber in which the stems, leaves, pollen and other trash settle to the bottom. The fibers with the attached seeds are then blown through a series of chambers or air filters in which the seeds are separated from the seed hairs or fibers. The fibers were at first allowed to settle into a large settling chamber consisting of a ceiling and sides of mosquito netting extending to and resting on a cement floor. This has now been changed and the fibers are run into a baling press where they are compacted into 50-pound bales ready for storage or shipment. Like cotton with its parasitic boll-weevil, Typha also has its parasite known as *Lymnaecia Phragmitella.* This worm-like insect spins a web that is a solid sheet.

In a study of the economics of the process it is important to know that it is a seasonable business and, for greatest economy, continuity of operation is necessary. In Wisconsin, for example, the gathering season begins in August when the spikes are green and firm. This continues through September and into October when the spikes become dry. It has been discovered that some marshes keep the spikes in the cylindrical condition through the winter while in others they are ragged or even blown away. Fortunately, it has been found that even after the spikes have disintegrated there usually remains enough ragged and loosely-held material to make the gathering worthwhile; thus we have found that the collecting season may continue through the winter months when the frozen condition of the marshes makes the material more accessible. As a result, a steady flow of raw material is maintained from August through February, making the total gathering season about seven months. The two present pilot plants have a capacity of handling 50,000 spikes per ten-hour day. The cat-tails are brought from the gatherers in the field in a field-dried or sun-dried condition and of sizes that range from three to 12 inches with five inches as the average length. As to the cost of gathering, this depends upon the prevailing rate for labor. A more stable unit is the man-hours involved. Experience in collecting of nearly two million spikes indicates that 100 man-hours for 50,000 spikes is a practical figure. This covers the field work of gathering, drying and hauling to the processing station.

The photograph above, taken in Minnesota in February, 1944, shows cat-tails being loaded for shipment.



The above enlarged external view of the cat-tail fiber shows it to be a tube composed of a number of compartments in which the air is trapped. This explains its bouyant, thermal and acoustic properties.

Because of its remarkable characteristics of buoyancy, thermal insulation, sound insulation and warmth, Typha fiber is adaptable for use in quite a number of materials. For instance, life preservers, beach balls, ring buoys and buoyant cushions are now being filled with this material. A cushion filled with Typha will support 20 times its own weight for 265 days. Due to the thermal insulation test conducted by the Armour Research Foundation against Kapok as a competitive material, it was found in a typical heat conductivity test (flat plate method) of a Typha sample 16½ x 16⅝-inch area with a thickness of 1.72 inches and a density of one pound per cubic feet, with a mean temperature of 75° F., the heat conductivity "K" was 0.32. This fact established the use of Typha as an ideal stuffing for chef mittens, hot dish holders and table pads.

As a sound-insulating material, according to tests made by the Riverbank Laboratories, Typha is also able to meet aircraft requirements for sound insulation. In regard to wall insulation, Typha is 90 per cent as warm as wool and it is lighter weight fiber. Because of this, many uses are immediately suggested for Typha as a filler where both light weight and warmth are desired, such as in the case of house jackets, lingerie containers and others. Typha has also been widely accepted as a filling material for toys and dolls made of cloth, as it packs easily and has the added value of being water-resistant, enabling these objects to be washed or wiped with a damp cloth. Manufacturers of both hard and soft balls have found Typha has a complete or center filler. Tests have proved that balls stuffed with Typha stand up well in comparison with other materials formerly used.

Typha's chemical composition is as follows: 3.85 per cent ether extract (fat and cutin); 0.46 per cent ash; 19.16 per cent lignin; and 76.53 per cent cellulose and hemicellulose by difference.

In conclusion, the fact should be mentioned that Typha can be blended with other fibers such as wool, cotton and rayon, thereby giving added properties to these fibers. It can be dyed with the ordinary acid-type colors provided the temperature is kept low and that a minimum amount of acid is used in exhausting the colors. The fibers may also be bleached with hydrogen peroxide in the presence of silicate of soda in as low a temperature as possible. Despite the fact that the Typha fiber has had but a short commercial existence, we definitely feel that it is here to stay and that much more will be heard of it in the future.

Ardil—A New British Synthetic Fiber

Starting metaphorically with a bag of monkey nuts and an idea, British researchers associated with Imperial Chemical Industries have evolved a new synthetic fiber which is wool-like, does not shrink and is not attacked by moths. The material is known as Ardil, from the fact that the idea was developed and the experimental work carried out at the I. C. I. works at Ardeer, England—a factory founded by Alfred Nobel. Ardil was ready for development at the beginning of the war, but since then development work has been held up, and no samples are therefore yet available for distribution to the textile industry.

Wool is of course an animal protein fiber, while Ardil is composed of vegetable fiber. Proteins are complex molecules built up of simple units called alpha-animo acids. There are about 28 such alpha-animo acids. Proteins differ from each other in the number, kind and arrangement of such animo acids in the molecule. The animal eats vegetable proteins in the form of grass, seeds and seed-cakes and in its digestive processes breaks them up into simple units, the amino acids. These go into the blood stream where a process of selection and reassembly takes place, some being used to repair essential parts of the body and some being used to satisfy energy requirements. Only a small part of the protein finds its way into the hair of the animal. All this is a complicated, slow and wasteful process as far as the pro-

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duction of wool is concerned, and in their experiments I. C. I. set out to make fibers more directly.

The vegetable protein used in the production of Ardil is obtained from the ground nut, more commonly known in England as the monkey nut and in America as the peanut. Manufacture eliminates the usual synthesis performed by the animal. The protein is simply extracted from ground nuts with dilute alkali, precipitated and then made into a spinning solution. This spinning solution is extruded through the very small fine holes of a spinnerette into a coagulating bath and fine filaments are obtained. These can be cut into any required length according to their final purpose. They may be mixed with wool, cotton or rayon, and yarns may be made on the worsted, woolen or cotton systems according to type of fiber required.

Ground nuts, or peanuts, grow in large quantities throughout the British Empire—in India, West, South and East Africa—as well as in China, Borneo and America. Before the war about eight million tons per year were harvested. The composition of the nut is approxmately 48-50 per cent arachis oil, up to 28 per cent protein, 11 per cent carbohydrate and eight per cent salts, water, etc. The oil is used for human foodstuffs, such as salad oils and margarine, and the residue, after the protein has been extracted for manufacture of Ardil, can be used as a cattlefeed.

Ardil is a cream-colored, crimped, resilient fiber which is soft and warm to the touch. It absorbs moisture like wool and has a similar heat of wetting. Ardil posesses felting properties, not like wool and fur which have scales on their surfaces, but because it molds and "welds" under heat and pressure. Ardil dyes like wool, *but is not attracted by moths.*

Fabrics have been made purely of Ardil, but its best use is likely to be in combination with wool to manufacture worsted, woolens, tweeds and knitted fabrics. Fabrics containing 50 per cent Ardil are scarcely distinguishable from 100 per cent wool. It is expected that Ardil will be cheaper than wool and so reduce the price of such fabrics. Ardil must not be considered merely as a substitute fiber competitive with wool. It is a complementary fiber and may enable lighter woolen fabrics to be made. When mixed with cellulose—cotten or rayon—Ardil changes the character of the final fabric, adding warmth, fullness of handle, resilience and a crease resistance to the cloth. Fabrics with the hand and appearance of wool have been made from Ardil and rayon. This indicates a field in which great textile developments are possible. Suits, coats, costumes and dresses have been made from such union yarns and have behaved normally in wear.

Flax Stubble Yarn Now Being Processed

The manufacture of cloth from flax yarn has been successfully accomplished by four Buenos Aires industrialists, it has been announced by the Office of Inter-American Affairs. A high degree of resistance is attributed to the yarn and the fabric produced from it is said to have an excellent appearance. Dr. Oscar C. Barotella, Buenos Ares public official, and three collaborators instituted the experiment with flax stubble, the result of which, they say, will create a new industrial source as well as a new agricultural supply in Argentina.

The new process is described as follows: bundles of the raw material are first combed to separate the usable fibers, which are processed by loom, then chemically treated and given high temperature baths, followed by cold baths, in order to obtain disintegration of the fiber. It is then passed to centrifugal machines, steam dried and mixed with wool, after which it is ready for the spinning mill. Technical engineers are working to produce a still stronger flax thread which may be used for textiles alone without the wool mixture.

The thread thus obtained does not require special machinery, and can be manufactured into cloth in any spinning mill, the producers have pointed out. Neither is the cultivation of any special type of flax necessary.

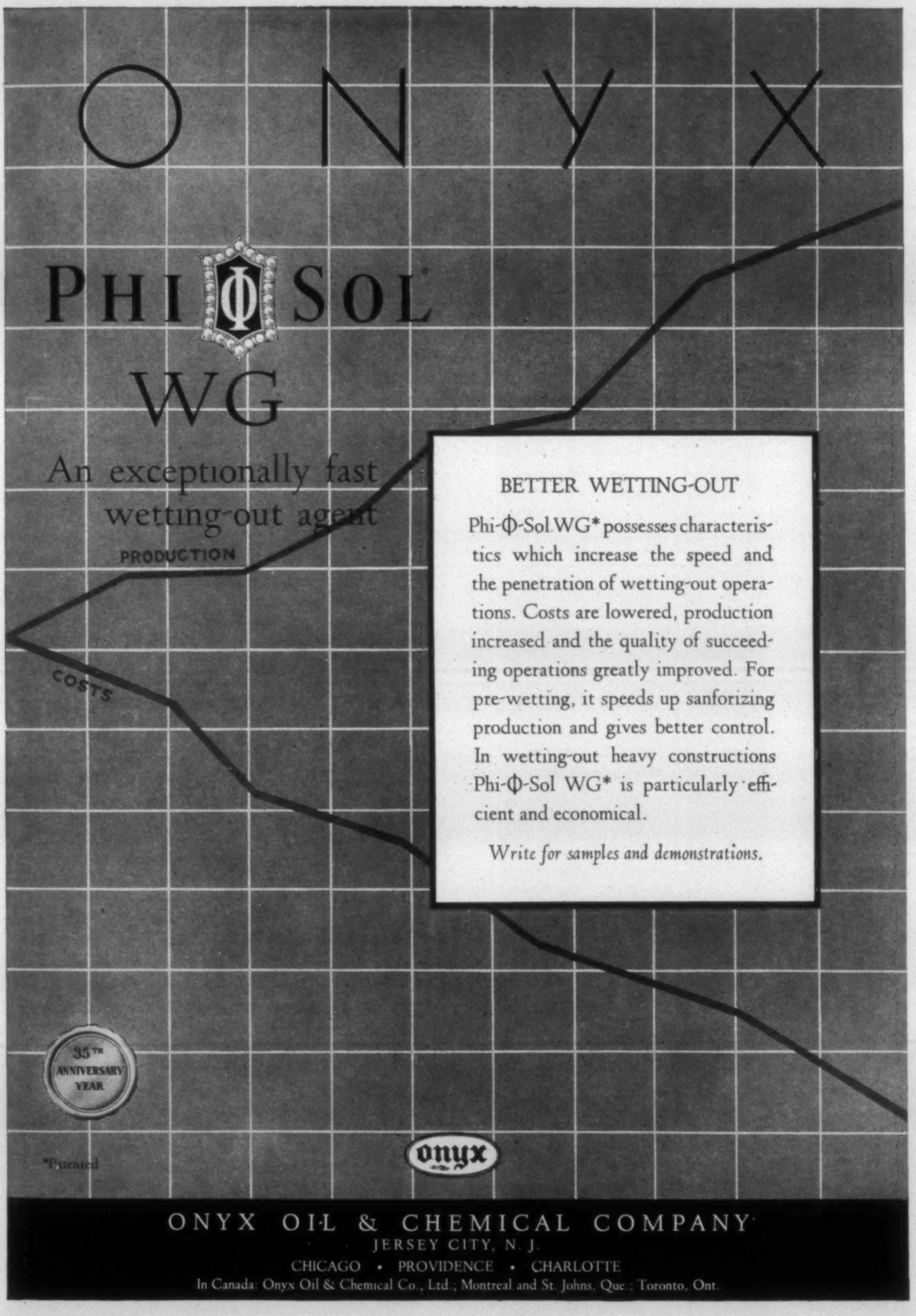
Cotton Group Is Not Overly Pessimistic

Wartime scientific discoveries have greatly strengthened the sales appeal of cotton products and, together with the vast strides in lowering the cost of cotton production on the farm, will create new markets for the industry after the war, Charles K. Everett, merchandising director of the Cotton-Textile Institute told the Cotton Research Congress July 12. Among the achievements cited by the speaker were the development of bonded fiber yarns, and many new fabrics for rainwear, work clothing and home furnishings. He described one yarn treated with a resinous compound which is 100 per cent stronger than eight single strands of yarn produced by the conventional spinning process.

Chief among the new rainwear fabrics, he explained, is Shirley cloth, a fabric developed by the Shirley Institute of England for use originally in fire hoses for combating incendiary bombings of London. This cloth, based on the known fact that cotton fibers swell after wetting, has been carried beyond fire hose purposes and is now a basic textile for use in army clothing and equipage. He said it will soon be used in civilian rainwear, swim trunks, jackets and sleeping bags.

Among the work clothing fabrics available after the war, he said, will be many new cloths. He cited as an example the nine-ounce sateen which has proved itself resistant to wind, weather, snagging, ripping and tearing, and which will be adapted to work clothing and industrial uniforms once military demand for it subsides. He also described improvements that have been made in standard denims, among them a new supple finish to replace the former boardy texture.

Many new cotton products for home decoration are in the offing he declared. "Ducks, beginning with the chafer fabrics used in automobile tires, have been found most suitable for conversion into drapes, slipcovers and even bedspreads. Another departure from the conventional is illustrated in the printing of drills used by the Army for mattress covers, life preservers, etc., to make kitchen and dinette ensembles of curtains, towels, napkins, table tops and runners." New types of coated cottons include fabrics that do not crack or stick and can be converted into raincoats by heat sealing the seams. Cotton cloths have also been developed to replace pure rubber sheets in cribs and hospital beds. Also new are coated cottons for use in protective clothing designed to prevent injury from oil spray, steel filings and acid burns. In addition, the industry will have ready for post-war pro-



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motion a new array of coated cloths for use in shoes, luggage, handbags, costume accessories, furniture, electrical equipment and automobiles. He added, "There will be no reason for delay in the exploitation of cotton's sales appeal once the war with Japan is ended. Not only will there be better cottons coming back from the war but they will come back quickly since there will be no prolonged lag as mills switch from wartime to peacetime products."

Dr. Joseph Ackerman of Chicago, attending the congress as chairman of the farm foundation committee of the American Farm Economic Association, agreed with Mr. Everett by stating that "the most important reconversion problem of Southern agriculture is to find cheaper ways to produce cotton to place it on a competitive basis with synthetic fibers."

Method of Crimping Nylon Is Developed

Development of a method of processing screen cloth of nylon and other monofilament plastics which may be used for window screens, upholstery, furniture and other products has been perfected by Radio Patents Corp. and is being licensed to manufacturers, it has been announced by William Dubilier, president of the corporation. A method of putting permanent regular crimps in the monofilament is basic to the process. Nylon is referred to in the covering patents as being the preferred material for the process. Monofil rods employed may be composed wholly of other thermo-setting or thermo-plastic resins, it is also stated in the patents. Vinylidene chloride is said to be the most generally used at present.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., has become a licensee for the use of this process by its customers, including use of both the article and method of manufacture. The screen cloth is serviceable for roll-up window screens, chair seats, tennis rackets and nets and many other purposes. Heavier types may be employed in flat springs. Millions of square feet of the material have been made for military use in Africa and the South Pacific, it is stated.

The method of putting permanent regular crimps in the monofilament takes advantage of the inherent elasticity and self-supporting, self-setting characteristics of material such as nylon. This includes a heat treatment for setting the strands in their proper position, forming permanent crimps without fusing. The woven strands may be immediately cooled after the heat treatment to help fix them in their crimped position.

As a result of this treatment the strands will return to their proper position even after they have been deformed by pressure against the screen or by the insertion of larger objects through the mesh openings.

Crimping rolls, described in the patents, may be used to pre-crimp the rods before the weaving operation, and heat may also be applied at this time. The woven screen cloth is also passed through a heating and cooling apparatus to increase and make more effective the elasticity of the screen and the resilience of the crimp, and overcome any looseness inherent in the original weave. Steam, hot air or gases, or any standard electric heating coil may be used.

The rods may be woven in the ordinary manner without paying any attention to any crimping which may be needed, and this may be obtained afterward by use of the heating chamber and cooling chamber. The pre-crimping is not essential.

It has been found feasible to weave the screen on a screen weaving machine and is held convenient to apply the heat while the screen is under tension.

Koroseal—A Veteran of the Battlefronts

Widespread use by the textile industry of Koroseal, the coke-limestone-salt derivative produced by B. F. Goodrich Co., is expected as soon as military demands are eased. To keep pace with increased output, and to impart characteristics and properties demanded of Koroseal in its various military applications, the progress in formulating and handling methods that ordinarily would require years has been compressed into months, Goodrich technicians report. As a result, when peacetime manufacturing is resumed, new and revolutionary types of coated materials will be available for apparel, household and industrial uses.

It is now possible to coat with Koroseal all fabrics except acetate rayons and those with a very rough finish, such as brocades and other heavily-textured cloths. Waterproof, windproof, mothproof, mildewproof, as well as impervious to most acids, oils and solvents, Koroseal is described as one of the most versatile materials yet discovered. Textiles coated with it never become sticky or brittle, can be easily cleaned with soap and water, and are not affected by sunlight or oxidation.

One of the most useful roles Koroseal is expected to play in the post-war world was discovered recently in an ordnance plant. Workers there needed a shield against fuming nitric acid. Woven fiberglas suits worn by the workers were both fireproof and acidproof. But fuming acid still penetrated interstices in the cloth. When coated with Koroseal, however, the suits became completely impermeable. For the future those in charge of Koroseal development envision upholstery fabrics both for outdoor and living room furniture that will be of the most delicate materials and colors, yet be virtually immune to the ravages of sun, weather and other enemies of fabrics; draperies either coated or woven entirely of Koroseal filament; and full-bodied fabrics with a brilliant gloss, or others with a coating so light and dull as to be almost imperceptible.

The smallest acreage of cotton to be harvested since 1885 is in prospect this year, the United States Agriculture Department has announced. The area in cultivation in this country as of July 1 was estimated at 18,355,000 acres, representing 2,000,000 or 9.8 per cent less than last year. The expected acreage would be 30 per cent less than the ten year (1934-43) average. The acreage planted this year is only 40 per cent of the record 45,968,000 acres planted in 1925. A total of 18,034,000 acres is indicated for harvest this year. Nearly one half of the total acreage reduction is in Texas. The cotton crop of India, second to the American crop as largest producer of cotton, also is reported due for a reduction of about 1,360,000 bales this season as compared with last year and a drop of about 1,750,000 bales from pre-war years.

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Long Draft Roving Equipment

By I. M. SHOPMAN

THE principle of carding is to reduce the cotton in each process to a more compact package and the drawing of fibers to a single strand of yarn. At the opening room the beginning of this principle is observed when the cotton is taken from the bale and opened up in order to begin the separation of the fibers. This principle is carried on through each process of picking, carding and drawing. At the roving frame the cotton is first drawn to a single strand before being fed into the spinning frame and drawn into yarn. Therefore, the quality of slivers produced on the roving frame governs the quality of finished yarn produced on the spinning frame. Also, the roving frame is the last chance to even the sliver before it is drawn into yarn. In recent years both machinery manufacturers and mills began to experiment with longer draft on the roving frames, with the idea in mind of reducing the three and four processes of roving frames to one and two processes, and at the same time maintain the same quality of finished yarns.

The elimination of roving processes reduced manufacturing cost, which not only resulted in increased profits for the mill but also allowed an increase in rate of wages for the roving tenders. In a good many instances it made available floor space for the installation of additional machinery for more balanced production, or an added finished production. This experiment of longer drafts on the roving frame has proven satisfactory, producing as good or in some instances a better quality of yarn, using both cotton and synthetic yarns or a mixture of the two and resulting in a finished product in a large variety of materials.

More Defects Show Up

Mills now using long draft roving systems may be interested in the following suggestions for operating this equipment. Controlled or long draft roving does not require any changes in the picking, carding or drawing that would not be helpful for regular conventional roving systems. However, it is a known fact that the extra length draft used on the long draft system shows up more defects and unevenness in the roving than on conventional systems, due to the fact that, with two or more processes of roving frames, the doublings cover up defects. Therefore, it is more necessary to make a good picker lap from a well blended stock. For good carding it is necessary to give attention to card settings and excessive card production. The condition of the drawing, the speeds and roll settings must be more accurate. In some cases it becomes necessary to reduce the weight grain of drawing sliver, 60 grains finished drawing sliver being the maximum recommended for long draft roving. Sliver of 50 to 55 grains will produce a more uniform finished roving. This is not due to the lngth of draft on the roving frame but to the bulk of the heavy drawing sliver, because the heavy sliver is much harder for the drafting rolls to hold while the drafting is taking place, therefore reducing the efficiency of the drafting of individual fibers in the center of the slivers.

Two Sets In One

Long draft roving systems are actually two sets of drafting rolls combined into one set installed on one roving frame, and can be treated as such in setting rolls and dividing the drafts between the two sets of rolls for any given length of staple cotton. Suggested roll setting for long draft roving, considering the front and second line of rolls as the conventional system: the distance between first and second lines to center should be $\frac{1}{8}$-inch to $\frac{3}{16}$-inch greater than length of staple cotton being used and distance between third and fourth lines center to center $\frac{7}{16}$-inch to $\frac{9}{16}$-inch greater than the staple cotton being used, depending on the weight of drawing sliver and the character of cotton. The front top roll should be set forward over the center of bottom steel roll $\frac{3}{64}$-inch. This over-center setting has a tendency to improve the running of the frame. Drafting rolls are the heart of the long drafting roving system and unless the drafts are properly divided between the different rolls, even roving does not result. The dividing of drafts between the two front sets of rolls and the two back sets depends on the hank roving being made and the weight of drawing sliver used. Usually it is best, when possible, to use a progressive or a longer draft between the set of back rolls than that used between the two front lines of rolls. The draft between the second and third rolls is fixed and is seldom changed, the draft at this point being just enough to keep the slivers taut. Also located between the second and third rolls is the arrangement for folding the sliver after it leaves the third roll and before being fed into the second roll, which is known as the trumpet, disc or scroll. For the best results in evenness of finished roving there should be the proper weight of sliver between the second and third rolls. Usually for coarse roving on large-size frames the weight of sliver between the second and third rolls is 14 to 16 grains per yard. On finer hanks and smaller size frames the weight is ten to 12 grains per yard.

For figuring the break-up of the drafts on long draft roving frames, the following is suggested: hank roving required, divided by hank of the drawing sliver used, equals total overall draft. The weight of drawing sliver divided by the desired weight per yard between second and third line of rolls equals back draft (or draft between third and fourth

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IN the processing of cotton yarns, spun synthetics, and the like, no spooler or warper can *add* anything to the quality of the yarn—but, unless the machines are designed to handle the yarn to best advantage, much *might* be taken away. Barber-Colman equipment is designed to maintain the original quality and elasticity of the yarn as it comes from the spinning room, and at the same time provide a high-speed, economical method of transferring the yarn from bobbins onto beams ready for the slashers and the weave room. Many design features of Barber-Colman machines—such as uniform air-friction tension, automatic weaver's knotters, the cheese type of package, effective yarn cleaners, travelling creel elements, efficient arrangements for the operators, and many others—contribute to the successful achievement of this desired result. End results confirm the achievement because weave room records show that beams from Barber-Colman Spoolers and Warpers weave better, produce more uniform goods with less seconds, and cause fewer loom stops. Thus Barber-Colman equipment has proved essential in the economical production of quality goods.

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line of rolls). The total overall draft divided by the back draft equals the front draft (or draft between first and second rolls). The varying long draft systems have different arrangements of draft constants, therefore the draft gears required for a given length of draft can be ascertained by using the draft constants furnished with each particular system. The amount of twist used in roving is of most importance on long draft systems. On regular conventional roving frames there is a certain amount of twist left in the roving at each process, which means that the small amount of twist left in the roving on the slubber and intermediate, added to the amount of twist being put into the finished roving on the fly frame, actually gives more twist in the finished fly frame roving than is figured through the twist gearing. However, using only one process of roving and the drawing sliver being fed into the roving frame with no twist, we have the actual amount of twist as shown by the figured twist gear minus the extra twist that was left in the other processes of roving. Therefore, it is necessary to use a somewhat higher twist multiple in long draft roving than used in conventional roving so as to have the actual amount of twist required in hank roving. Experience has proven that with long draft attachments on roving frames one process roving produces satisfactory finished yarns on coarse and medium counts for both sales yarn and woven materials. However, on finer counts and long staple sales yarns two processes have been found desirable for quality yarns; this consists of 10x5 or 9x4½ frames equipped with long draft system, then 8x4 or 7x3½ conventional drafting system fly frames.

THERE'S ONE IN EVERY MILL

—by WILMER C. WESTBROOK

Hot-tempered Herman goes up in the air at the slightest provocation. He gets mad at anything or anybody that disagrees with him and often damages material and machinery in his tantrums. He usually has an inferiority complex and feels that an uncontrolled temper will give him prestige with his fellow workers. When he sees that his temperamental antics are leading to trouble he usually cools off very quickly—and this gives a clue to the proper procedure for keeping his outbursts to a minimum.

Top Rolls Need More Care

The care and maintenance of long draft roving frames is the same as on regular three-roll drafting systems except that, due to the excessive longer drafts used, more attention must be given to the top rolls as to cleaning and condition of top roll covering. Long drafts cause more wear and tear on top rolls, which means that top roll covering must be kept in the best of condition to get the best results in quality of finished roving. Also, special attention must be given to the lubrication of the top rolls. Dry top rolls will drag and not turn freely, which will cause uneven roving. The longer drafts cause more fly and lint to fall from the stock being drafted, which means more cleaning is necessary. The work will proceed badly and get fouled up quicker from dirty top and bottom rolls on long draft than on regular three-roll conventional systems.

Gears should be used and checked each day for uniform tension on the roving at all times, regardless of weather conditions.

Steel Cables Used in Transmission Belts

Reputed to be the greatest advance in the last two decades in transmission belts, a new "Compass 250" transmission belt which utilizes steel cables instead of cord or fabric for the carcass has been announced by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. W. C. Winings, manager of Goodyear's mechanical goods division, and Walter P. Hallstein, Jr., belt department, said the new "Compass 250" transmission belt was developed especially for post-war machinery and equipment.

They explained that the steel cables are encased in an envelope of non-load-carrying fabric. The cables consist of a special twisted, finely stranded, high-tensile wire. Half the cables in a belt are twisted to the left and the other half to the right to insure a neutralized, true-running belt. This construction, with cord, was patented by Goodyear years ago. The best applications for "Compass 250" steel-cable transmission belts were described as "new drives which can be initially designed to take full advantage of its merits." According to Winings and Hallstein, "Compass 250" steel-cable transmission belts are "practically unbreakable" and have "strength to spare even under terrific shock loads." This is because the cables are imbedded in rubber and encased in a fabric envelope and thus "can receive no external, strength-reducing wear."

Ironing board covers that will not burn are one of the first new peacetime products to come out of the war. The covers are made of Asbeston, a fabric developed by United States Rubber Co. for fire-fighting suits used by the Army and Navy. Material for the covers is now available in very limited quantities. The bulk of equipment and manpower are devoted to war production at the present time, the rubber company announced.

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The new product—QUAKER DIANOL R—is a true synthetic detergent of greatly improved cleaning and sudsing ability. Unlike many other detergents, it is *extremely effective in high temperature scouring* (from 140°F. to the boil). It is especially powerful when used with tetra-sodium pyrophosphate, soda ash and other alkaline builders, yet is quite harmless and leaves the finest fabrics soft and clean.

QUAKER DIANOL R is stable both in acids and in alkalis; even a 10% concentration of sulphuric acid or sodium hydroxide does not affect its stability. Its versatility makes DIANOL R an excellent product for scouring before dyeing . . . during bleaching . . . for wetting, dyeing and printing . . . for soaping after dyeing or printing . . . and for kier boiling.

Especially important, QUAKER DIANOL R is made from raw materials that are *now readily obtainable* . . . so there is no reason why you should not enjoy its advantages at once . . . on either civilian or military work. May we supply more details?

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DYEING AND FINISHING

Notes on Dyes and Dyeing

By GEORGE BROUN

Application of Acid Colors—Part 14

Acid colors so far have been used chiefly in the dyeing of silk and wool. Casein fibers possess very similar dyeing properties compared to wool, so these acid colors are being used increasingly on this new synthetic fiber and fabric. The different dyeing properties of these colors will be discussed briefly.

THE acid colors have been largely used in the dyeing of animal fibers, wool, silk and mohair. There are many different chemical groups represented under the classification "acid color." Some of the chief chemical groups are azo dyestuffs, nitro dyestuffs, sulfonated basis dyestuffs, and anthraquinones. There are other new types that are becoming known to the industry, chief among these being acid colors specially treated with metallic compounds to give improved fastness properties.

Acid colors usually come to the dyer either as a sodium or a calcium salt of a sulfonic acid. They may be classified roughly into three groups as to dyeing properties, these being: neutral dyeing—exhaust fully or partially in a neutral salt bath (sodium chloride or Glauber's); mild acid bath—common or Glauber's salt is used and the bath is exhausted by acetic acid or formic acid addition; strong (mineral) acid bath—acetic acid exhausts partially and sulfuric or hydrochloric acid is added to obtain complete exhaustion.

Many authorities prefer to classify acid colors into two groups according to solubility of the dyestuffs. Such a classification also identifies the colors as to dyeing properties. The neutral dyeing acid colors are less soluble than the mild and strong acid dyeing colors and this poor solubility is due to larger dye particles than those found in acid dyeing groups. The neutral dyeing colors as a group show cloudy solution and do not penetrate and level as satisfactorily as the more soluble acid-dyeing colors which usually penetrate and level very well.

Theory of Dyeing

As acid colors are chiefly applied to wool, theories regarding the dyeing of acid colors are best explained using this fiber as illustration. Wool is an amphoteric protein fiber which possesses both acid and basic properties and its physical structure is of lengthwise micella nature. Between and within this micella fiber structure of wool are spaces and, according to the best authorities, the acid color solutions must penetrate within these micella spaces for best level dyeing results. This exhaustion of the acid colors into the wool fiber is aided by swelling action on the fibers brought about by acid, neutral or alkaline conditions plus increasing temperature. Glauber's salt tends to retard while the acids increase rate of acid colors. The addition of a strong acid such as sulfuric combines with the fiber. This compound is known as the wool base which then reacts with the color to exhaust it. During such an acid dyeing operation, Glauber's salt acts as a leveling agent to equalize or retard a too-rapid reaction between fiber and color due to the activating influence of sulfuric acid. An excess of Glauber's salt tends to retard the full color yield and in some acid colors will actually strip a shade when run at a boil.

The neutral dyeing and acid dyeing colors should be pasted up thoroughly in cold or lukewarm water, with boiling water then added. On the neutral dyeing types it is necessary, because of poorer solubility, to boil these to obtain full solution while the acid dyeing types will usually dissolve by a short boil. As previously stated, Glauber's salt possesses retarding and leveling action on the acid dyeing colors while it helps to exhaust the neutral dyeing colors. Acetic acid is the most widely used for exhausting the "mild acid bath" types, as formic possesses about the same high exhaust rate as hydrochloric and sulfuric acids which are chiefly used on the acid bath types.

Application To Fibers

The dyeing of silk may be divided into two classes, degummed and weighted (by special preparations of tin and phosphate compounds). Many of the acid colors that dye degummed silk will not dye the weighted silk. The neutral dyeing acid colors are largely used in dyeing silk knit goods and yarns as well as the mild acid dyeing types. The same dyeing procedures are as satisfactory for silk as for wool. The weighted silk industry decreased due to the economic pressure of the acetate and viscose rayon industry. Colors had to be selected specially for dyeing tin-weighted silk. The neutral and mild acid dyeing colors have been found to give the best results in penetration and levelness of shades on casein fibers though in most acid colors it is advisable to pre-scour and neutralize mildly the casein fiber before entering in the neutral or mildly acid dyebaths. Casein fibers when received from the makers are usually on the acid side, with a pH of four to six preferred according to special uses;

after this fiber has been properly prepared and mildly neutralized it is best dyed in baths of six and not over 8.5 pH. This practical mild acid or neutral processing bath may be prepared and maintained through the use of various dyeing and chemical assistants such as borax, disodium phosphate, acetic acid and synthetic detergents. The acid colors must be selected for very level dyeing properties, since casein fiber is not as highly resistant to wet chemical processing and handling operations as wool and silk, though it has been greatly improved by American manufacturers over the past few years. There are a limited number of acid colors that may be applied to acetate rayon and nylon fiber under special dyeing operations. Many of the direct dyeing acetate colors used in dyeing acetate rayon and nylon are sensitive to atmospheric gases and do not possess as good a fastness to lighted as wanted by the Army and Navy, so for these reasons, there has been considerable amount of development work carried out on the use of acid colors for dyeing these fibers. These fibers when dyed by the sepcial processes now in the development stage for acetate and nylon show improved fastness to light and atmospheric gases.

The different types of acid colors are applied to wool fibers in various forms of manufacture from the pre-scoured wool staple stock to the woven or knitted fabrics. On the selection of the acid colors for application to these different forms of dyeing, care must be taken in checking the colors for: (1) solubility; (2) exhaust rate in neutral and acid baths; effect of Glauber's salt on exhaust rate; (3) fastness requirements for the yarns or manufactured goods.

Some acid color may be used satisfactorily for dyeing the wool staple fibers but not sufficiently level for dyeing knit or woven fabrics. Acid colors are used in dyeing or staining of leather, wood fiber products, jute and many other specialty items. In a subsequent article some of the chief practical application procedures for applying acid color to these different fibers and materials will be discussed.

Textile Uses of Calgon Are Described

Calgon Data for the Chemist, a new booklet that goes fully into the uses of Calgon in the textile industry, has been issued by Calgon, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pa. The booklet gives general data on Calgon and its uses in washing, scouring, bleaching and dyeing, as well as specific applications of the chemical in wool, silk, cotton, rayon and hosiery processing. All of the applications have been mill tested, the company says. Calgon, a dehydrated phosphate glass made from food-grade phosphoric acid, can de used safely in all wet processes, the booklet declares. It is harmless to the human skin and hair and equally harmless to all textile fibers. For use in the textile industry it is available in two forms, one applicable in all processes where no alkalinity is desired and a neutral soap is not used, and the other form when a neutral soap is used and a slight alkalinity is needed. Calgon will dissolve in cold or lukewarm water to make a stock solution in about one hour.

Not only will Calgon prevent the precipitation of soaps, oils, finishes, sizes and dyes in textile processing, the booklet says, but even when so-called naturally soft or zeolite softened waters are used a few parts per million of the chemical will prevent the water from attacking the iron pipe lines and thus picking up iron that affects bleaching and dyeing. Calgon not only will keep iron out of the water, it is said, but will control iron already in it, resulting in the brightening of shades, improvement of color fastness, reduction in iron strains, and saving a peroxide in bleaching. It is said to be of particular value in processing fabrics to be rubberized since it controls the manganese that may be present in the water. Calgon permits soap to be used in any process water with no precipitation by lime or other metallic calts, the booklet points out. The detergent, emulsifying and dispersive properties of soap are greatly improved through Calgon, and thus soap's only faults are corrected. Since Calgon does not increase the alkalinity of any soap solution it can be used with less danger on the more delicate woolen and acetate fabrics.

Test Data Covered in Calco Bulletin

The Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J., announces the release of Technical Bulletin No. 773, entitled "Statistical Analysis of Test Data," by E. I. Stearns of the research department. This bulletin is intended to arouse interest in statistical methods for quality control in production and the analysis of experimental data. It is instructive in pointing out fields of application but does not include detailed mathematical methods.

This paper was originally presented as one of a series of lectures to the scientific and supervisory personnel at the Bound Brook plant of Calco. The interest with which this lecture was received has prompted the management to make it available to the customers and friends of the company.

The bulletin may be obtained from Calco representatives or by addressing requests to the firm's advertising department.

Burkart-Schier Describes Use of Alkapens

A technical data sheet containing specific information relative to the application of Alkapens, mercerizing assistants produced by Burkart-Schier Chemical Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn., is being distributed throughout the textile industry by the company. The data sheet points out that the proper selection and application of a mercerizing assistant depends in good measure upon careful consideration of the conditions under which it is to be used. Burkart-Schier states that its Alkapens are suited for either yarn or piece goods mercerizing. This information, as well as a data sheet describing preferred methods of handling and dispensing mercerizing assistants in particular plants, may be secured upon requet to the company.

Third Booklet Issued By Aridye

Dyeing and Printing Spun Rayon is the third in a series of booklets on Aridye pigment colors to be issued by Aridye Corp. of Fair Lawn, N. J. It describes the methods which have been developed for applying resin-bonded pigment colors to spun rayon fabrics for dress goods, sportswear, suitings, slacks, shirts, blouses, draperies and other apparel and household uses. The first two booklets in the series outlined the dyeing and printing of fiberglas and nylon.

The Chemical Formulary, Vol. III, a well organized reference book for both the theoretical and practical plant chemist, has been made available by Chemical Publishing Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y. The book should prove of value to chemists in small and large textile plants who desire a starting point for developing chemical formulas of various types.

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It's the Rotary Traverse — principally — that makes a yarn mill's *customers* delighted with their cones . . . and the yarn mill itself delighted with the lower costs of production.

The Rotary Traverse is an exclusive feature of the Roto-Coner* . . . a smooth, one-piece combination driving drum and traverse guide that helps produce knitting cones of superior quality at highest rates of output.

The Rotary Traverse may also be furnished with different groove arrangements to wind warping cones, dyeing packages and parallel tubes for twisting. Universal Winding Company, Providence, Boston, Utica, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Atlanta.

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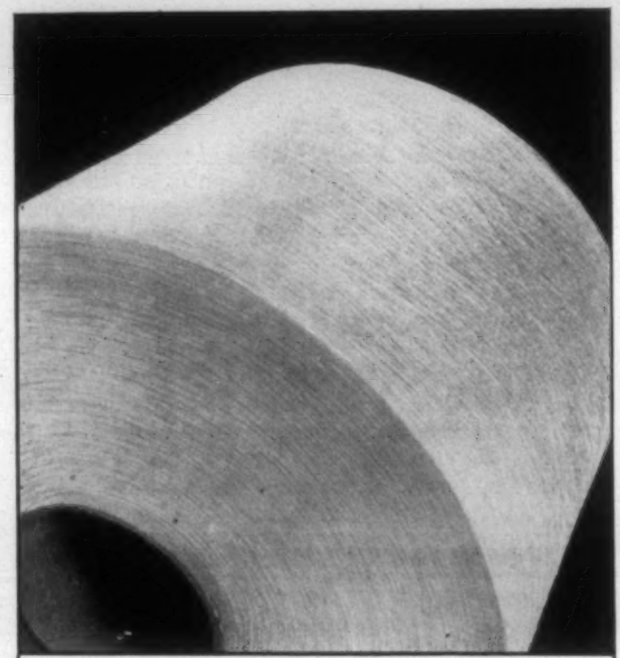

QUICK YARN REVERSAL MEANS FREE DELIVERY

The groove in the Rotary Traverse is designed to reverse the yarn quickly — without dwell — at both ends of the traverse, overcoming any tendency for the yarn to build up and roll inward to form stitches, underwinds, cobwebs. Yarn delivers freely from Roto-Cones without plucks or yarn sloughing off.

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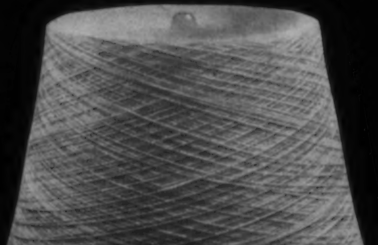
On the Roto-Coner* there are no cams to restrict winding speed. When equipped for paper coning, the Roto-Coner* operates at 550 Y.P.M. Elimination of cams and other fast-wearing reciprocating parts means a saving in maintenance cost — which, on the Roto-Coner*, runs less than ½ of 1% on investment cost per year.



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MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

Alexander City, Ala.—The Alexander City division of Avondale Mills sponsored a program July 13 marking the formal adoption of a "re-employment flag of tribute" signifying the number of its war dead, employees in service and World War II veterans now connected with the plant. A number of officials attended the ceremony.

New Braunfels, Tex.—Work is being completed on the construction of a one-story addition to New Braunfels Textile mills, Inc. The installation will include 116 new looms and accessory equipment, and will represent an expenditure of more than $85,000. Robert & Co. of Atlanta, Ga., prepared the plans.

Waynesboro, Va.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. plans to begin construction next month of two acetic acid recovery units as part of its Waynesboro acetate rayon plant. The project, in addition to the chemical section of the plant, will require a force of approximately 300 workers, and is expected to be completed during the first half of 1946. The new facilities will include a number of distillation columns, approximately 75 feet high, supervisor and foremen's offices and an employee's room. The recovered acid is used in the manufacture of cellulose acetate.

Greensboro, N. C.—Some 3,000 employees of Burlington Mills Corp. plants in North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee will receive pins in recognition of their continuous and loyal service at special exercises to be held during July and August, according to an announcement from the firm's headquarters.

Forsyth, Ga.—Negotiations for the purchase of Ensign Cotton Mills by Susquehanna Mills are all but completed, according to news reports from New York. The plant, which operates 12,072 spindles on cotton and rayon blended yarns, is to be turned over to the new owners Sept. 1.

They Amount to Battle Stars

Persistent efforts in the field of war production continue to bring honors to Southern textile plants—Mathews Cotton Mill at Greenwood, S. C., first honored in October, 1942, has received a third white star for its Army-Navy "E" award, and the woolen mill of Marshall Field & Co. at Spray, N. C., has been similarly honored by presentation of a fourth "E." The Southern plants of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., at Rocky Mount and Wilson, N. C., will receive their first Army-Navy flags in a joint ceremony at Rocky Mount Aug. 2. Official presentation of the "E" pennant will be made June 26 to Corsicana (Tex.) Cotton Mills. The main plant of Dayton (Ohio) Rubber Mfg. Co. received an initial "E" last month following receipt of the award by the company's Thorobred Division at Waynesville, N. C.

Roswell, Ga.—Roswell Mills, Inc., has been purchased by A. L. Fuller and C. E. Goodroe of Newnan and Whitesburg, Ga. The transaction included the plant, which contains 8,448 spindles, and the mill village of 65 houses.

Birmingham, Ala.—A new corporation, Newera Mills, Inc., will take over the facilities of Birmingham Cotton Mill July 21, according to an announcement by William H. Jones, vice-president of Railway Supply & Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, the parent company. A large sum of money is to be spent in modernizing the plant and its equipment. In addition, Barnes Textile Associates of Boston is to install a cost system. The Birmingham mill is equipped with 29,504 spindles and 644 looms, and produces Class C cotton sheeting. It consumes more than $800,000 worth of cotton each year, and has an annual payroll of approximately $500,000. Piedmont Southern Co. has been appointed sole selling agent for the products of Newera Mills, Inc. J. R. Wikle will be placed in charge as local manager. Mr. Wikle for the past 17 years has been associated with Magnolia (Ark.) Cotton Mills, and before that was with Consolidated Textile Co. at Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Jones and associates operate Pomona Mfg. Co. at Greensboro, N. C., and Hyde Park Mills at Covington, Tenn. The Railway Supply & Mfg. Co. furnishes cotton waste and linters to various industries.

Textile Plants Honored for Safety Work

The Front Royal, Va., plant of American Viscose Corp. has been awarded a certificate of safety achievement by the United States Department of Labor for its success in reducing work injuries during the period July through December, 1944. The citation on the certificate states that the safety results achieved by the plant materially increased production of rayon tire yarn essential to the war effort. Ray P. Gott, plant personnel manager, stated that the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower had appealed to industry last year to reduce accidents by 40 per cent in the last half of 1944. The Front Royal plant responded, he said, with a reduction of 47.6 per cent.

Chatham Mfg. Co. at Elkin, N. C., is due to receive another certificate of safety achievement from the Department of Labor for reducing lost-time accidents more than 40 per cent for the first six months of 1945 over the corresponding period of 1944. A comparative study of the plant's record shows a decrease of 63.1 per cent in the total number of lost-time accidents during the January-to-July periods of 1944 and 1945.

Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mill and Abbeville (S. C.) Mills Corp. have been informed by the Labor Department's bureau of labor standards that the two plants are among the country's first to reduce accident rates in a nationwide campaign.

Greensboro (N. C.) Weaving Co. received the Governor's Textile Safety Award July 7 as the result of completing five consecutive periods in the annual North Carolina textile safety contest. Employees of the company worked a total of 1,611,727 man-hours without a lost-time injury.

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PERSONAL NEWS

O. G. Morehead, formerly president and superintendent of Weldon (N. C.) Knitting Mills, Inc., is now general superintendent of Berryton (Ga.) Mills.

V. U. Grose has taken over his new duties as superintendent of the American Plant of American Yarn & Processing Co. at Mt. Holly, N. C.

Directors of Avondale Mills, meeting at Sylacauga, Ala., July 5, named Hugh M. Comer president and treasurer of the group of mills. He succeeds S. Y. Austin, who joined the company as president in 1940 for a limited term of five years. J. Craig Smith was elected executive vice-president, succeeding Mr. Comer in that office. W. A. Turner was named vice-president and general superintendent, succeeding E. S. Dunn, recently made vice-president in charge of operations.

J. Bracken Johnson, formerly research chemist for New Bedford Rayon Co., has become associated with Virginia Smelting Co. of West Norfolk, Va., manufacturer of textile chemicals, as a member of the industrial sales staff. He will engage in technical sales and development work among Southern cotton mills.

Rollins Jolly, formerly connected with Bibb Mfg. Co. of Columbus, Ga., has been named superintendent of the American Tread Co. plant at Tallapoosa, Ga.

Raymond B. Briden has resigned from Deering Milliken & Co., New York, where for the past four years he was in charge of fabric development of filament rayon, spun rayon, blended fabrics and cotton.

Pictured at right below is Elmer J. McVey, who was named last month as vice-president of H & B American Machine Co. at Pawtucket, R. I. Charles E. Burgess, left, was appointed general manufacturing manager for the company.

Henry C. Ball, until recently with the War Manpower Commission, has been named executive director of the new Tufted Textile Manufacturers Association, which has headquarters at Dalton, Ga. He will devote his full time to the new organization, which supplants and expands the scope of the old Tufted Bedspread Association. The group hopes to include in its membership more than 90 per cent of American tufted products manufacturers.

J. R. Dover, Jr., president of Dover Mill Co. at Shelby, N. C., has been selected as Shelby's "Man of the Year" for 1945 and has been given the Lions Club loving cup in recognition of his service to the community during the past 12 months.

WITH THE MILITARY—Maj. B. Ellis Royal, associate editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN on duty with the Army Air Forces at Boca Raton Field, Fla., recently spent several days leave with members of the magazine's staff. Major Royal will resume his duties with TEXTILE BULLETIN upon discharge from military service. . . . Lieut.-Col. William A. Peterson has been named director of supply at the Army's Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, succeeding Col. Roland H. M. Manderbach. Colonel Peterson has been succeeded as executive officer of the depot's procurement division by Lieut.-Col. R. J. Dillon.

R. B. Gunn has been promoted from overseer of carding to superintendent of Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

United States Testing Co., Inc., of Hoboken, N. J., has announced that T. Smith Taylor recently joined its staff of engineers in the capacity of technical advisor to all testing and research divisions of the company.

Alfred C. Werner has resigned as assistant general sales manager of American Viscose Corp. to become president of Fabritex Corp. of New York, textile exporters, according to announcement by the corporation. Mr. Werner, veteran in the textile distributing field, has been associated with American Viscose Corp. since 1929. With the corporation he has been closely identified with a number of new developments, as a result of which he was given the corporation's Salvage Award for outstanding achievement in 1944. Fabritex Corp. engages in the distribution of yarns, piece goods and other textile products to Latin America and other foreign countries.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT — Culver Batson, formerly general superintendent for Chadwick-Hoskins Co. at Charlotte and Consolidated Textile Co., Inc., at Lynchburg, Va., is now production specialist for the Charlotte district of the War Production Board. In this new work he will be in close contact with textile plants. . . . Merritt Penticoff has been appointed specialist to J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Produc-

—(Continued on Page 46)

J. H. HORSLEY CITED FOR LONG SERVICE

After 47 years of continuous service, John H. Horsley, left, retired June 30 from his duties as purchasing agent for West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. According to officials of the company, "the textile industry of the South will lose from its active ranks one of the most prominent and efficient figures it has known in the past 50 years."

Mr. Horsley's first connection with the West Point organization was as a clerk in the finishing department of the Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works, beginning July 1, 1898. He later became overseer of this department. Ten years later he was transferred to the West Point Mfg. Co. traffic department office, and in 1911 the purchasing department was organized and Mr. Horsley became its first agent.

His wide knowledge of the textile industry made him particularly well qualified to serve the interests of one of the country's largest cotton manufacturing enterprises. Mr. Horsley has, through the years, been well known and highly regarded by leading manufacturers and distributors of equipment and supplies used in the production of cotton textiles. His retirement marks the end of a very successful career, and officials of West Point Mfg. Co. are unstinting in their expressions of appreciation and esteem for him.

Mr. Horsley and his wife were honored recently at a dinner party given by the office personnel of the company's purchasing and traffic departments. Officials of the company have also presented him with a sterling silver bowl engraved with their signatures.

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Funny thing about bands; they don't like to work after the Sunday shut-down, or after sudden changes in humidity. That is — unless they're kept taut with Meadows Ball Bearing Tension Pulleys. Mills from Maine to Texas have ended their "Monday Morning," damp-weather and dry-weather band troubles, increased yarn production, eliminated slack yarn and gotten a more uniform twist, by equipping their frames with Meadows Pulleys. (Over a million and a half spindles now equipped.)

Meadows Pulleys are easy to install; no doffing of frames necessary. One pulley to each 4 spindles. Lubrication only once each 5000 hours. Write us, or our representatives, for prices and details.

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Atlanta, Ga.

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HELPING THE CIO

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. H. H. Arnold said today that unless full production is resumed immediately in strike-affected rubber plants, fighters and bombers may have to be withdrawn from the attack on Japan.

The chief of Army Air Forces said in a statement that a "critical" situation has been created in the AAF as a result of work stoppages.

"Some aircraft in this country are grounded for lack of tires," Arnold said, adding that Air Forces inventories are now at a "minimum level." Shipments of tires to the fighting fronts, he said, is "seriously in danger."

CHAPEL HILL, June 9.—The Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) will hold its fourth annual Southern training institute at the University of North Carolina here Aug. 5-11.

In announcing the date, Russell M. Grumman, director of the university extension division, said attendance would be limited to 35 officers and shop stewards.

Lawrence Rogin, TWUA educational director, will be in charge of the institute.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president, and other members of the university staff, will speak at various times during the program.

In parallel columns above are statements relative to another threat to our war effort by the CIO and an effort of the University of North Carolina to aid the CIO in obtaining control over the industries of North Carolina.

While President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina did not reply directly to our editorial of June 15, criticizing the holding of a training institute for union workers at the University of North Carolina, he did take advantage of a letter, which an alumnus had written us, with a copy to him, to make an indirect reply.

In that letter President Graham said:

> With regard to the Institute for Workers' Education to be held this summer for the Textile Workers Union, my only regret is that the university has lagged in the field of Workers' Education. Workers' Education was born in the great English universities, such as Oxford and Cambridge, and now is a part of the educational structure of the British people.

Dr. Graham likes to make statements which he knows will be difficult to check and we question his assertion that "Workers' Education was born in the great English universities."

We do know that the hold which unions had acquired upon England was so great that it almost enabled Germany to win the war.

Winston Churchill's greatest task during the entire war was to meet demands which the unions made at the most critical times, and had he not yielded to unfair demands, they would have allowed England to go down in defeat.

The real objective of the training school for CIO workers to be held at Chapel Hill next month is to help the CIO get a better hold upon the industries of North Carolina, and incidentally to give professors an opportunity to encourage students to enter the field of union organization.

Mr. Grumman, the director of the extension division, and President Graham are believed to be in entire sympathy with the efforts of the CIO and were undoubtedly pleased to have them at the university, which President Graham seems to regard as his personal property, but they had to offer an explanation which the public might believe.

The University of North Carolina was established and is supported for the purpose of educating the youth of North Carolina, but in order to furnish an excuse for helping the CIO, Mr. Grumman and President Graham go far afield and claim that it is their duty to have a part in the affairs of all the people of the state.

It is the same excuse which President Graham invented when the university encouraged communists and socialists prior to the war and became a hotbed of un-American activities. There, of course, had to be an excuse or explanation.

The CIO, with the support of New Dealers, held up the farmers of North Carolina and refused to allow them to work upon Army cantonments unless they paid to the CIO exorbitant fees, which are said to have amounted to more than $500,000,and they now hold up the manufacture of airplane tires and almost cause a cessation of our attack upon Japan, but such things do not make them unwelcome at Chapel Hill and it is many months before another legislature meets.

If the university must take an interest in the affairs of all the people, how about a training school for workers in the numbers racket which now thrives in all large cities in North Carolina?

The numbers racket does sell chances in a lottery for a few cents but its promoters have never stood at the gate of a new Army camp and robbed farmers of $25 to $100 before allowing them to drive nails for their government. They have no record of obstructing the production of war materials.

The latest information relative to the CIO lists its resources as follows:

Philip Murray's United Steel Workers (CIO)	$3,907,924.00
Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO)	4,750,892.00
United Automobile Workers (CIO), Reserve Fund	3,000,000.00

Most of these resources have been taken from workers during the war.

It may be that they do not expect such easy "takes" in the post-war period and look to the training school at Chapel Hill for information about new methods and new techniques.

They will find there many advisors who wish them well and will undoubtedly be able to recruit some union organizers from among the students.

A GOOD BROOM

President Truman certainly has a good broom and has not hesitated to use it to clean out the trash accumulated by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Particularly gratifying is the manner and the dispatch in which Biddle, Morgenthau and Madame Perkins landed on the garbage pile; in fact, the way they were swept out was not very complimentary to the man who put them in office and kept them there for so many years.

Judge Schwellenbach, new Secretary of Labor, has been very caustic in respect to conditions he found in the Department of Labor.

People have for years known that Madame Perkins was incompetent and inefficient, but Franklin D. Roosevelt refused to replace her. It was generally understood that Eleanor Roosevelt controlled that situation and kept Madame Perkins in office.

Judge Schwellenbach referred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics as "lousy" and thereby confirmed opinions we expressed many times during the past 12 years.

Not only was the Bureau of Labor Statistics manned by incompetent people but it has not hesitated to juggle figures whenever it suited a particular purpose.

For instance, the bureau's officials would take a weekly payroll, which contained the names of many who worked for three days, two days or even less than one day, and received payment in proportion, and would divide the total amount paid by the number of names on the payroll and certify the result as the "average weekly wage."

This was their usual method of presenting a false picture of Southern cotton mill wages.

Harry Truman may not be the greatest man in the world but, as the result of his experience in operating a haberdashery store, he seems to know trash when he sees it.

A SILLY EXPLANATION

In spite of the many efforts to cover up the real facts, it is true that the Negro troops in Italy ran almost every time the Germans said "boo!"

We quote the following from *Collier's Weekly:*

> Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Negro civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson, went over to Italy a while ago to find out why there had been so many "more or less panicky retreats" by largish units of the 92nd.
>
> He came to the conclusion, after painstaking investigation, that the high percentage of illiteracy among the 92nd's Negro soldiers had a direct connection with the unwillingness of many of them to fight.

For sheer silliness that statement should take the prize.

There are no records to show that the illiterate white men in our Army were less brave or inferior fighters to Harvard graduates.

Sergeant York, the outstanding hero of World War I, was illiterate but his lack of education did not cause him to run when German soldiers appeared.

With few exceptions Negro soldiers make poor combat soldiers but there is a definite reason for that fact and they cannot justly be blamed.

When New England traders began to capture black people in Africa and transport and sell them to plantation owners in the South, they discovered that there were warlike tribes and there were also very docile and peaceful tribes.

They very soon found that they had a tough time capturing people of the warlike tribes and the plantation owners had so much trouble with slaves from such tribes that they soon refused to buy them.

The slave traders then adopted the policy of making friends with the warlike tribes and paying them to capture the people of the peaceful tribes and deliver them to the ships.

Human beings, whether they are white or black, along with all animals, inherit their traits from their ancestors.

Many generations of white leghorn roosters might be bred but never would they be able to compete with game cocks as fighters.

Many generations of banker ponies could be bred and even if fed Kentucky blue grass, they could never win races against the Arabian blooded stock which is now raised in Kentucky.

The Negroes of this country are, to a large extent, descended from the peaceful and non-belligerent tribes of Africa and it is not in their blood to be fine combat soldiers.

It is not to their discredit any more than it would be to a white leghorn rooster if he failed to defeat a game cock. The white leghorns have many qualities superior to the game cocks but are not fighters.

When Army generals are asked about Negro soldiers, they are on the spot, and have to say that they are good soldiers but very few Negro units are used in combat, and there is no general who would be willing to go into battle with any large proportion of his force composed of Negroes.

The French Army has always had some Negro soldiers who are wonderful fighters but they came from the warlike tribes of Africa whereas our Negroes are descended from the peaceful tribes.

To say that the "more or less panicky retreats" of the 92nd Division were due to illiteracy is an all-time high for silly statements.

WELCOME HOME

Three or four years ago, many young men who had never fired or even handled a gun, or been very far from their homes, were operating spindles or looms in Southern cotton mills.

Today many of them are coming back from Europe or from Pacific areas where they have been a real part in the finest military forces in the world.

They have been members of the crews of battleships and submarines, have flown over Germany in fighters and bombers and have moved forward with the most effective fighting units of the infantry.

They have faced machine guns and high explosives but always they went forward—until Germans who considered themselves as supermen could no longer stand the pressure.

Today the men and boys who fought in Africa and Europe are home, if only to tarry for a few weeks before moving towards the final showdown with Japan.

They are much older than when they went away because they have faced death and have seen many of their comrades die.

Not enough honor can be shown to those who have served their country so well.

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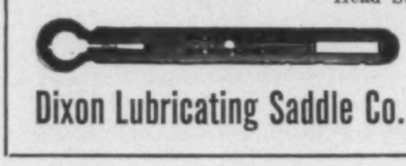

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Cotton Goods Market

Controls over distribution of cotton broad woven fabrics (more than 12 inches wide) have been tightened, to insure thtat an equitable share of the limited supply will be available for each of more than 50 categories of industrial, agricultural and other essential civilian end uses, the War Production Board has announced. Major revision of the cotton fabric distribution controls was effected July 12 through amendment of Order M-317A (cotton fabric preference ratings and restrictions). Special provisions for the granting of priorities assistance for cotton textiles to make coated fabrics are established in Supplement 1 to M-317A.

Under the revised control plan, the use of self-assigned preference ratings is prohibited except for users of small amounts of cotton broad woven fabrics. Self-assigned ratings are those that may be used by individuals without specific WBP authorization.

Production of cotton broad woven goods (except tire fabrics) in the United States during the first quarter of 1945 was 2,373 million linear yards compared with 2,316 million linear yards in the fourth quarter of 1944 and 2,528 million linear yards reported for the first quarter of 1944.

Comparative figures show that production of practically all classes of fabrics in the first quarter of 1945 was greater than in the fourth 1944 quarter, but less than the first three months of 1944. The 141.2 million yards of cotton duck (all types) produced in the first quarter of 1944 is an increase of 19 per cent over the fourth quarter of 1944 and 34 per cent over the first quarter of 1944. Colored yarn goods production of 130.2 million yards in the first quarter of 1945 is 11 per cent less than in the fourth quarter of 1944 and 30 per cent less than in the first quarter of 1944. Production of specialties and other unclassified fabrics in the first quarter of 1945 of 87.5 million yards represents decreases of three per cent from the fourth quarter of 1944 and 20 per cent from the first quarter of 1944.

The general attitude of caution that has been in evidence in the gray cloth market since open pricing was issued has continued, with most houses in Worth Street refusing to sell more than four weeks ahead.

Trading is reported confined to the release of spot goods for quick delivery. There was some satisfaction registered in Worth Street over the Army cutbacks in the tent fabric program and the three-month suspension in buying of herringbone twill, many sections of the market hoping that this was but the forerunner of more cotton action along these same lines.

An official statement that the automobile industry would be able to secure without priority all fabrics necessary to its reconversion process was heard with amazement in Worth Street. The market doubts that it can be done.

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Cotton Yarns Market

Manufacturers of carded cotton single or ply sale yarns (exclusive of machine knitting yarns) in counts of 15 to 20 and 1 to 8, inclusive, no longer need file applications for permission to sell these yarns, but yarns in counts of 9 through 14 still may be sold only to fill orders bearing preference ratings assigned on Form WPB-2842, the War Production Board announced July 3. This action, taken, through amendment of Direction 9 to Order M-317, represents a relaxation of the previous restriction, which applied to all carded cotton sale yarns in counts of 20 and coarser.

Cotton consumed during June totaled 786,063 bales, as compared with 805,823 for the same month of the preceding year, the Bureau of the Census has reported. For the 11 months ended June 30 the consumption was 8,902,742 bales, which compares with 9,219,968 for the same period of the preceding year. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments June 30 amounted to 2,015,952 bales and for the same month in 1944 the figure was 1,986,576. Cotton on hand in public storage and at warehouses totaled 9,195,258 bales for June 30 of this year, while for the same date of 1944 the total was 8,852,745. The report also shows that cotton spindles active during June totaled 22,183,330, as compared with 22,379,602 for the same month of 1944.

A more optimistic tone is apparent in the sale yarn market, based on the feeling that the relaxations of cotton yarn regulations will meet to an appreciable extent the needs for civilian production.

With the expectation of cutbacks in requirements for the military, particularly in the heavy duck counts, it is noticeable that the outstanding yarn calls of recent days have been in the light duck counts—10s, 12s and 14s.

The market, at the same time, reports that there has been a slackening of inquiries, which apparently will continue until there is definite understanding of changes in M-317.

There are reports that spinners, with whom orders for 4s and 8s, single, were placed some time ago, are getting inquiries about the earliest time these yarns, destined for upholstery backing, will be available for civilian production.

Market men say they are looking for decreases in the export percentages for carded and combed yarns. Sellers feel certain, at any rate, that export quotas for the third quarter will not be higher than the percentages established by WPB for the second quarter.

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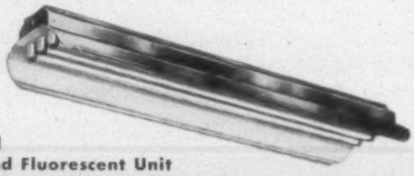

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PERSONAL NEWS

(Continued from Page 38)—

tion Board, and also as deputy to the director of WPB's textile, clothing and leather bureau. Mr. Penticoff has been relieved of his duties as assistant vice-chairman of civilian requirements to give full time to his new job, in which he will serve as WPB liaison with the Office of Price Administration on pricing problems with the military services relative to their textile requirements. He is a former executive of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

S. G. Mayfield, who has been overseer of weaving at Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills for the past three years, has resigned to devote his time to farming near Greer, S. C.

W. K. Gunter, Jr., who is associated with his father, W. K. Gunter, in the operation of Derry Damask Mills, Gaffney, S. C., has been appointed president of the Gaffney Junior Chamber of Commerce.

New appointments by Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp. of Stamford, Conn., consequent upon the resignation of Carol W. Hedler as Western sales manager and manager of distributors' sales, have been announced as follows: R. L. Miller, sales manager; E. M. Beers, Jr., assistant sales manager; G. V. Titsworth, assistant sales manager; and W. G. Sargent, manager of distributors' sales.

R. M. Ross, second hand in the carding room at Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at Norris Cotton Mills Co., Cateechee, S. C.

John A. MacMillan's retirement as chairman of the board of directors of Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co. has been announced. He will continue to serve as a member of the board. Announcement of Mr. McMillan's retirement as chairman was made in a letter to stockholders of the company calling a special meeting for July 26. Successor to Mr. MacMillan will be named at a subsequent meeting. At the special meeting, an increase in the number of directors and the election of Bentley G. McCloud to the board will be submitted for approval. Another proposal to be considered at the meeting is a new contributory retirement plan for employees, which A. L. Freedlander, president of Dayton Rubber, will carry to shareholders.

A. L. Taylor, formerly assistant gray mill superintendent for Trion (Ga.) Mfg. Co., is now the War Department representative in charge of operations at Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

R. Grady Rankin, president of Superior Yarn Mills at Mt. Holly, N. C., and vice-president and treasurer of Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls, S. C., has been elected to the board of directors of Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., a large North Carolina banking organization.

VICTOR MILL STARCH

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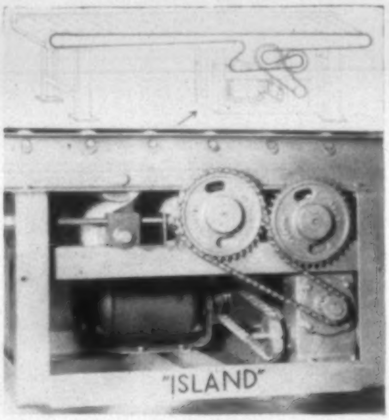
Power-Pac Motorizes Conveying Machinery

To meet a demand for a power unit to motorize continuous conveying machinery, Island Equipment Corp. has marketed the Power-Pac, shown in the accompanying illustration. It is a self-contained assembled unit, built solidly in an iron frame, ready for attachment to any piece of conveying equipment which needs to be mechanically operated. The unit consists of a motor, driving rolls, switch speed reducers if desired, controls, proper gears and all necessary mechanism to enable the user to make the proper connections to other equipment. Ordinary gravity conveyors can be motorized, in order to carry up-grade. The entire unit measures 15 x 24 x 17 inches and weights 167 pounds crated for shipment. Further information may be secured from the manufacturer at 101 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.



Beaty Machine Co. Planning To Expand

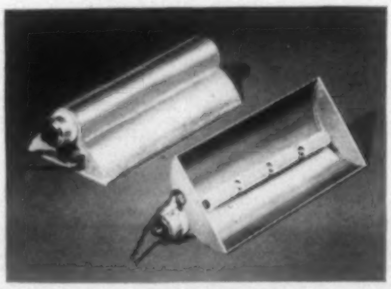
A plant expansion program involving approximately $25,000 has been announced by officials of J. T. Beaty Machine Co. of Charlotte. The company manufactures cloth presses for the textile industry and services cotton ginning machinery.

Nine-Inch Lathes Are Described in Catalog

South Bend Lathe Works' Catalog 9-G illustrates in full color and completely describes its line of nine-inch engine and toolroom lathes. Also shown are the nine-inch precision turret lathes which have one-half-inch capacity. These models are well suited for the production of small precision parts, for exacting toolroom work, and for general and specialized use in machine, maintenance, repair and laboratory shops for the working of all metals, plastics, and other machineable materials. Lathe tools, accessories, motors and controls, and attachments for special classes of work are illustrated and described in detail. A copy of this 36-page catalog will be mailed upon request by addressing South Bend Lathe Works, 376 E. Madison Street, South Bend 22, Ind.

Doyle Dryer Useful In Textile Processing

The Doyle open-glow infrared dryer originally designed to dry ink automatically in printing plants and used successfully for that purpose over a period of years, is now finding widespread usage in many industries, according to the manufacturer, J. E. Doyle Co. of 1224 West Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio. The dryer, as illustrated, is constructed for heavy-duty use. The reflectors, cores and other essential parts are described as rugged, capable of withstanding severe and continuous operation. Among textile industry users are the rayon department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Indera Mills Co. of Winston-Salem, N. C.



West Point Offers To Buy Selling House

An offer to purchase the common stock of Wellington Sears Co., selling house, for $350 per share, payable in cash on July 31, 1945, has been made by the West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., it is reported.

Charles A. Sweet, president of Wellington Sears, notified the Wellington Sears stockholders of this offer in a letter which also carried a form of acceptance. Mr. Sweet informed them that the offer was being submitted by direction "of your board of directors."

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High grade gas, by-product and steam coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

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A laboratory controlled product blended to meet exacting stoker requirements. From Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

COKE
Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va., and Connellsville Coke from Pennsylvania.

CRITERION COAL
High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.

CROZER
Genuine Third Vein Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

Admiralty Coal
Genuine New River Smokeless, Beckley or Sewell seam from Raleigh County, W. Va., C. & O. and Virginian Railroads.

Old Kentucky
Hazard No. 4 and No. 7 steam and domestic coal from Wiscoal, Knott County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.

CHARMCO
Unexcelled Steaming Coal from the Fire Creek Seam in Greenbrier County, W.Va., originating on the N.F.&G.R.R.

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First Quarter Yarn Output Very High

The production of 243.8 million pounds of cotton, spun rayon and mixed fiber sale yarn in the United States during the January-March, 1945, period is the largest quarterly production reported since the third quarter of 1943, when 246.4 million pounds were produced. The production for the first quarter of 1945 is six per cent over the 231 million pounds produced during the fourth quarter of 1944 and three per cent greater than the 237.5 million pounds produced in the first quarter of 1944. Cordage, rope and twine production of 29.5 million pounds is an increase of 2.8 million pounds, or 11 per cent, over the 26.7 million pounds produced in the fourth quarter of 1944.

These statistics were compiled by the Bureau of the Census industry division for the textile, clothing and leather bureau of the War Production Board from reports on Forms WPB-658B and E filed by manufacturers, whose production represents almost the entire output of sale yarn. Estimates have been included for a few manufacturers whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. These estimates amount to less than 0.2 per cent of the total pro-
estimates amount to less than 0.2 per cent of total output.
by class of yarn for the first quarter of 1945, and the first and fourth quarters of 1944. All classes of yarn show increases in production in the first quarter of 1945, as compared with the fourth quarter of 1944, with the exception of carded cotton thread yarns, carded cotton carpet yarns and cotton-rayon mixed or blended yarns.

Carded carpet yarn production dropped from 5.2 million yards in the first quarter of 1944 to 1.3 million pounds in the first quarter of 1945 due to the transfer of spindles from carpet yarn production to yarns for duck and duck substitute fabrics. Cotton-rayon mixed or blended yarn production of 1.1 million pounds in the first quarter of 1945 is 24 per cent lower than the production during the fourth quarter of 1944. The increase in production of "all other carded cotton yarns" in the first quarter of 1945 over the fourth quarter production is due mostly to the inclusion of hose yarns which were previously included with weaving yarns.

Production of cotton weaving yarns, singles, 9s to 14s, accounting for 7,100,000 pounds of the total increase in carded cotton sale yarn, is due in a large measure to the expansion of the duck and duck substitute program. The 57,600,000 pounds of combed cotton sale yarn produced in the first quarter of 1945 is five per cent more than the 54,900,000 pounds produced in the fourth quarter of 1944 and four per cent less than the 59,700,000 pounds produced in the first quarter of 1944. Mixed fiber yarn production other than cotton-rayon mixtures in the first quarter of 1945 of nine million pounds is an increase of 14 per cent over the 7,900,000 pounds produced in the fourth quarter of 1944.

Cotton tire cord production of 16,700,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1945 is 28 per cent greater than in the fourth quarter of 1944, but is three per cent less than in the first quarter of 1944. Production of rayon tire cord increased from 1,800,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1944 to 3,700,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1945.

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Textile Hall Directors Hold Meeting

The annual meeting of the directors of Textile Hall Corp. was held at Greenville, S. C., this month. The following directors were elected: Thurmond Chatham, Elkin, N. C.; Donald Comer, Birmingham, Ala.; Herman Cone and J. Spencer Love, Greensboro, N. C.; R. I. Dalton and B. B. Gossett, Charlotte; George H. Lanier, West Point, Ga.; H. A. Ligon and W. S. Montgomery, Spartanburg, S. C.; F. O. Tyler, Anniston, Ala.; George M. Wright, Great Falls, S. C.; and S. M. Beattie, Sydney Bruce, W. W. Carter, C. E. Hatch, Edwin Howard, Alan B. Sibley, J. E. Sirrine, W. G. Sirrine and Earle R. Stall, all of Greenville. The directors elected William G. Sirrine president and treasurer, Earle R. Stall vice-president and Bertha M. Green secretary.

The annual report showed that Textile Hall is carrying on the civic, cultural, scientific, educational and community work for which it was organized, and that the next Southern Textile Exposition will be held as soon as war conditions permit. The approval of the Office of Defense Transportation in Washington will be obtained before any date is announced for the next textile show.

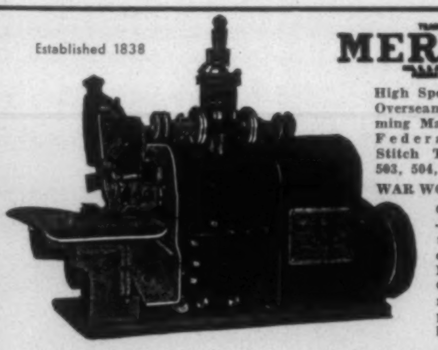
Importance of Textile Designing Stressed

Complete technical training for the modern textile designer was emphasized as one of the greatest needs in textile education today by Richard S. Cox, dean of the Philadelphia Textile Institute, in a talk delivered at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada. Dean Cox was guest speaker at a meeting sponsored by the Royal Ontario Museum, the Canadian Handicraft Guild and the Primary Textiles Institute of Ontario. Applauding the movement in Canada for the furtherance of textile education, Dean Cox said, "The textile industry critically needs trained manpower to help solve its present and post-war problems of management and labor, new technical complexities, obsolescence in methods and equipment, merchandising and marketing, new fabric ideas, production and profits."

The Philadelphia Textile Institute Foundation, recognizing this need for more trained manpower for the industry, is embarking on a campaign this fall for the enlargement of the institute and for the increase of its facilities.

"The importance of textiles," continued Dean Cox, "has been demonstrated by their use in this war. Textiles rank with armor plate used on warships by protecting the human machine against the elements, just as the steel armor plate protects the machinery of our battleships. Canadian and United States armies have been rated as the best clothed and equipped armies in the world. A great deal of the credit for this must go to the men who have designed and planned the fabrics that have been used. Trained textile designers must know their raw materials. They must know the characteristics of the natural, manufactured or man-made fibers, their dyeing qualities, and the way in which they will interlace to form various weaves so that they will have the full benefit of lustre and hinge. They must know the actual operations of their machines, and the relative costs of producing various designs and types of fabrics. They must be up to date with changes in style, manufacturing processes and marketing."

Production by Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. of scores of articles built for combat or combat-supporting purposes testify to the company's versatility in wartime manufacturing. Walter Geist, president, has announced a list of articles ranging from tipy electric control equipment placed on Navy vessels to the 38-ton M-6 military tractor used for pulling large 240-mm howitzer guns.



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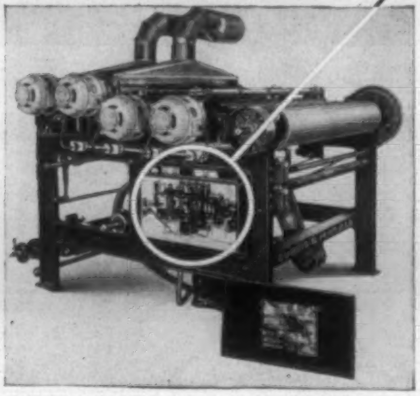

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Government Actions Affect Textile Industry

Pursuing its policy of granting preferential ratings for construction and equipment materials necessary for industrial reconversion, the War Production Board has announced that, during the period from April 1 through June 29, it had approved 18 new applications in the textile industry under Priorities Regulation 24 and Direction 5 to Conservation Order L-41. The applications carried a total value of $2,684,000—$2,139,000 for construction and $545,000 for equipment.

To encourage essential production of three classes of inexpensive wool textiles subject to the maximum average price order, price restrictions under the order were modified July 10 by the Office of Price Administration. The fabrics affected are woven and knitted mackinaw cloths, woven and knitted snow suiting, ski cloth and legging fabrics, and woven 31 to 34-ounce manipulated all-wool melton. Effective as of July 1 these fabrics may be considered as separate categories for purposes of calculating maximum average prices to be observed in each quarter. In addition, either the first or second calendar quarter of 1945 may be selected as the base period for calculating average prices for the three new categories. However, the 1943 base period provided in the regulation still remains in effect for all other purposes, OPA said.

Removal of restrictions on special sales of a large number of items has been allowed by WPB in an amendment to Priorities Regulation No. 13. (Special sales are defined as sales of a material or product by any person who acquired or made it for use and not for sale or resale.) Woven, felted, knitted and braided fabrics, including burlap, cotton, cotton duck, elastic (synthetic rubber), silk wool and blends were deleted as were textile fibers, i.e., cotton, jute, silk, wool and blends. Raw silk and all the yarns and threads were deleted including cotton, jute, silk, synthetic rubber, wool and blends. Although nylon was deleted with the rest of the textile groups, a new listing was inserted in List A, which reads "Nylon (fabrics, fibers, yarns and threads)." The status of nylon remains unchanged. The "rope" listing was amended to read "Rope (Manila and agave only)."

However, for all practical purposes, most of the raw materials and other items used and manufactured by the textile industry remain in tight supply. A revised list to critical materials and products was submitted to WPB July 10 by its joint committee on critical materials and products. Such items are defined as those which are now, or expected to be, in short supply and which threaten to limit the production of essential products or the fulfillment of programs of high urgency. Changing conditions of supply and demand necessitate the revision of the list from time to time, WPB officials state. The latest list includes: asbestos textiles (yarn, tape and cloth), conveyor belting, burlap, coal, most types of cordage, cotton broad woven fabrics, cotton linters, cotton sales yarn and narrow woven fabrics, containers, hydrogen peroxide, kapok, laboratory equipment, textile machinery, fractional horsepower electric motors, nylon, fibrous glass, work gloves, men's work socks, tire cord, jute twine and heavyweight cotton and/or wool knit underwear.

Stimulated production of civilian worsted garments this winter was forecast with the reduction of the 100 per cent military freeze on yarn spun from wool top, to 65 per cent by the War Production Board. The action will make 35 per cent of the wool yarn produced in the third quarter available for civilian garments being manufactured under M-388C, the broad order that allocates the short wool supply to producers of essential civilian garments. Reduction in military demands was given as the reason for the lifting of the freeze, which is outlined in an amendment to Direction 3 to M-73. The amendment eliminates the first paragraph of Direction 3 and changes the second paragraph to read as follows: "Between July 5, 1945, and Aug. 18, 1945, each person producing yarn containing any wool top, whether for his own account or the account of others, shall put into process to fill orders rated AA-3 or higher, at least 65 per cent of all the wool top he puts into process during that period."

An increased supply of blankets was predicted July 6 when WPB announced revocation of its 100 per cent military freeze on wool blankets and blanketing. Revocation of Direction 4 to M-73 results from declining military blanket requirements for the third quarter, particularly the Army's reduction of five million yards in its wool blanketing requirements for July, August and September.

Chemical Procurement Plan Discontinued

Extensions of authorizations for use of allocated chemicals under the "one-letter" plan instituted in February by the chemicals bureau of the War Production Board have been discontinued. Hereafter, applicants requesting an extension of authorization are required to use separate forms and letters required by the governing M-300 schedule or other order.

The simplified procedure (the "one-letter" plan) had permitted a person requesting an extension of his authorization to use allocated chemicals to write a single letter to WPB listing all allocated chemicals and allied products for which an extension of authorization for use was requested beyond the limit set by Order M-300 or any other chemicals bureau order.

For the purpose of distributing heavy chemicals throughout this area, Southern States Chemical Corp. will build a plant in Atlanta, Ga., it has been announced. The building, which will comprise two stories at the front and one story at the rear, will front 80 feet on Marietta Street and extend back for approximately 175 feet, H. M. Thompson, vice-president, said. Southern States Chemicals Corp. recently incorporated the industrial chemicals division of Hercules Powder Co. and will serve North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

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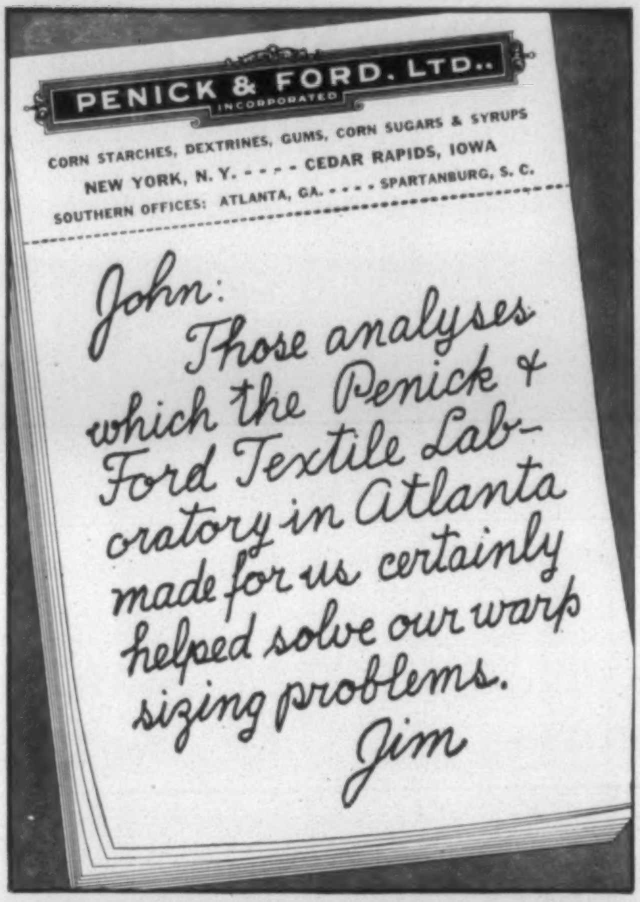
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John:
Those analyses which the Penick & Ford Textile Laboratory in Atlanta made for us certainly helped solve our warp sizing problems.
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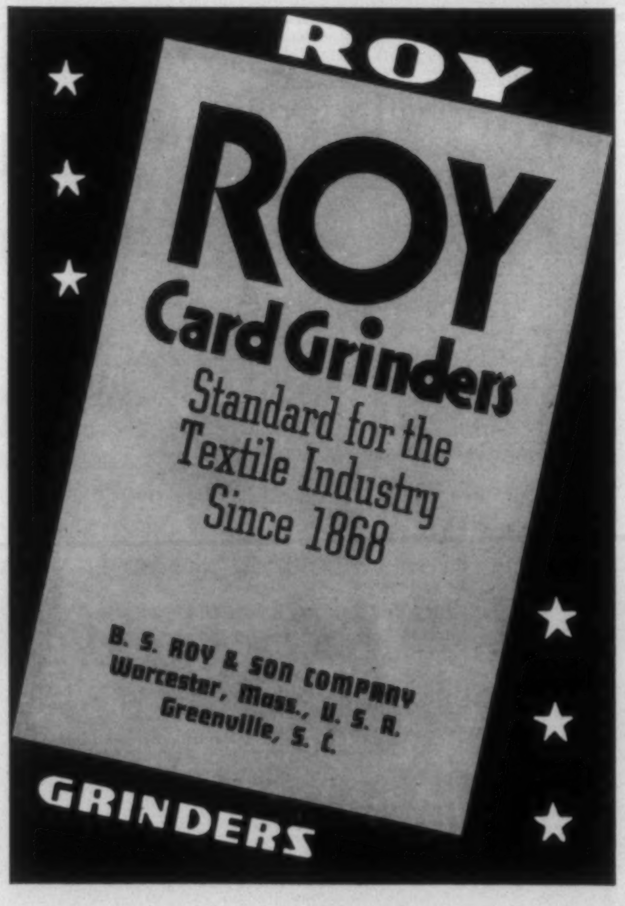
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Commission Throwing Facilities Offered

Formation of a new textile organization at Woonsocket, R. I., Synthetic Yarns, Inc., was announced last month by C. R. Steedman, president and treasurer. The firm, incorporated in Delaware June 30, has taken over the Woonsocket rayon plant formerly belonging to Manville-Jenckes Corp. and the throwing plant at Lowell, Mass., previously known as the yarn division of Textron, Inc. Other officers of the concern are G. R. Lockhart, vice-president in charge of the rayon plant; T. Leo Power, vice-president in charge of the throwing plant; and Warren A. Seem, vice-president and sales manager.

The output of rayon yarn of the new firm has already been contracted for, but the services of the throwing plant are available for commission throwing for the hosiery and other trades through Atlantic Rayon Corp., which has been designated as selling agent.

Wool Import Quota Plan Proposed

An import quota plan to control the importation of wool and wool textiles in the post-war period has been submitted to Congress by a group representing wool growers, wool textile manufacturers, labor and commercial organizations. The quota plan was written by Curt E. Forstmann, president of the Forstmann Woolen Co., after a series of conferences with wool growers, wool textile manufacturers, importers, retail merchants and representatives of labor, and sponsors of the plan will attempt to have it written into the reciprocal trade treaty act when and if the act is renewed by Congress.

The plan provides for the importation of wool, wool waste, yarns and woven and knitted textiles on a ratio based on past importations and on our own volume of domestic production and consumption. Any increase in the use of wool and wool products in this country would automatically act similarly upon the domestic markets for foreign products. Under the plan, its supporters declare, internal prices for raw wool and wool fabrics would be dictated by the needs of our own internal highly competitive economy instead of being subjected to unreasonable depression by the constant threat of the dumping here of foreign imports. Such regulations, it is pointed out, would not only increase opportunities for expanding domestic markets for foreign wool and wool textile products, but would also strengthen our own industries, safeguarding the employment at high wage levels of hundreds of thousands of workers.

Average imports of woolen and worsted fabrics during the past 25 years, the quota plan declares, have had an approximate annual landed value of $14,620,000, representing between two and three per cent of our total domestic production. Average production of wool in the United States is now between 425,000,000 and 450,000,000 grease pounds annually, while our average consumption approxi-

PACKAGE DYEING AND BLEACHING
All Type Colors on Cotton Yarns
PIEDMONT PROCESSING CO., Belmont, N. C.

mates 600,000,000 pounds. In the post-war period it is estimated that this consumption will reach 700,000,000 pounds annually. This deficit, amounting to more than 30 per cent of our total consumption, is met with foreign wools.

In connection with the difficulties that beset the wool textile industry at the present time and that loom in the near future, Dr. William Y. Elliott, director of the office of civilian requirements for the War Production Board, testified before the Smith congressional committee to investigate executive agencies that wool and textile mills of France and Belgium have a capacity larger than the total capacity of the American wool textile industry and that they are practically undamaged at the present time. He advocated that coal, the only element lacking, be supplied these mills so that they might resume production and thus ease the strain on American mills which are having to produce low price products for home and abroad.

New Material Produced By Oakite

What is described as a more effective way to control slime, odors, mold and formation of lime scale deposits in humidifying equipment and systems is announced by Oakite Products, Inc., of 57 Thames Street, New York 6, N. Y. A new chemical development known as Oakite Composition No. 52 when added to water supplies in small quantities is said to maintain humidifying systems in clean condition by controlling or inhibiting formation of slime and lime scale deposits for extremely long periods. The material is a white powder, completely soluble in water. It is reported to have highly potent germicidal and fungistatic properties that make it effective in combating growth of various bacterial and mold organisms. Shutdown of equipment for maintenance is greatly minimized. The material is odorless in powder or solution form, safe to use and non-toxic. A four-page special service report gives further details and directions for using. Copies may be obtained by writing to the manufacturer.

J. N. Pease Offices Are Moved

J. N. Pease & Co. has transferred its offices from the Johnston Building to larger quarters at 119½ East Fifth Street, Charlotte. Col. J. N. Pease, who supervised construction activities at Fort Bragg, N. C., the Army's largest field artillery post, and who served later in the Pacific theatre, has been discharged from active military duty and has resumed management of the engineering firm.

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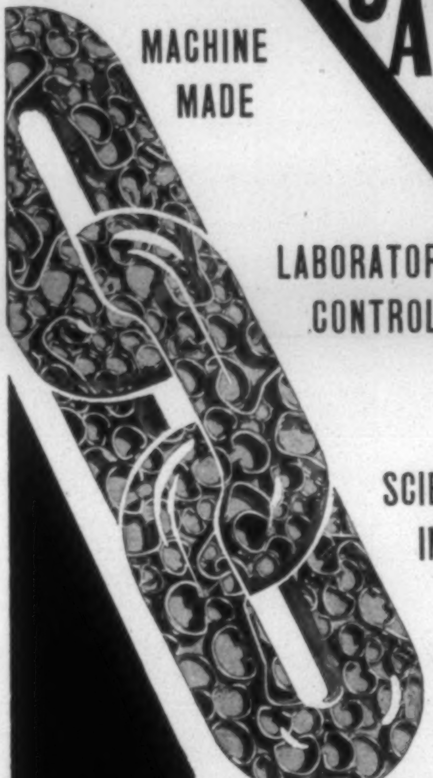

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These three phases in the production of Carter Travelers are interlocking. Starting with the exact science of metallurgy and continuing through automatic precision machine manufacturing to inspection checks from formulae to packaging, every known scientific measure of control is practiced to insure perfection.

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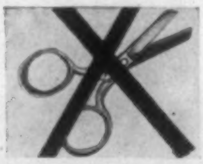
"Ties a weaver's knot with tails automatically scissor-clipped."



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Automatic features of this Knotter enable a new hand to tie perfect knots, tight, compact, positively non-slip, with ends clipped uniformly any length from 5/8" down to minus 1/16". Speed of tying materially increases winder output, while quality of knots safeguards and speeds other processes as well.

REQUEST KNOTTER CATALOG

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Vacuum Card Strippers – Yarn Dyeing Systems – Weaver's Knotters
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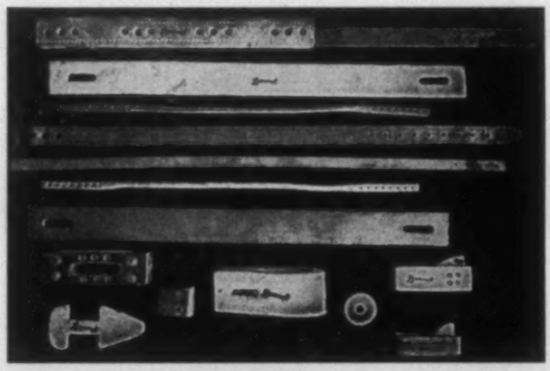


Illustration shows a few of the different straps manufactured by us

All of our textile leathers are manufactured from Oak Tan and Hairon Leather. Our Oak Tan Leathers are made from packer hides, selected for substance, weight and fibre strength. Our Hairon Leathers are made from foreign hides that are selected for textile purposes and are especially adapted for this work, owing to the extra length of the fibres.

We manufacture all types of textile leathers for cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon looms.

Bancroft Belting Co.
145 HIGH STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Warehouse and Southern Distributor
CAROLINA SUPPLY COMPANY — GREENVILLE, S. C.

Industrial Electronics Information Offered

To provide an understanding of the principles of electronics and an idea of the part electronics will play in future industrial developments, a 20-page book entitled, *Introduction to Electronics*, has been produced by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. The new educational bulletin was prepared by Dr. Walther Richter, recognized as one of the outstanding engineers in this promising electrical field. A brief discussion on the fundamentals of conversion and control of electric power in a load prefaces introduction of the subject of electron tubes. Approaching this subject as a guide for application engineers, instead of tube designers, the book explains that the electron tube is a new control element which is nothing but a special type of rheostat or switch. The discussion of tubes is divided into two main parts: vacuum and gaseous.

Differences between a vacuum tube and the equivalent mechanical device, methods of specifying tube performance, application of tube characteristics for design purposes, and use of the high speed response of the tube are explained. Clearly presented are principles of tube detector action with applications, and principles of tube oscillators with application to induction and dielectric heating. Line drawings, curves and sketches add materially to comprehension. The booklet, E6358, is available upon request.

Catalog Lists Page Leather Products

Page Belting Co., which has its main office and factory at Concord, N. H., is distributing this month a new catalog on the firm's line of leather belting and industrial leather and miscellaneous leather products. Among products manufactured by this 75-year-old concern are flat belting, link belting, belting maintenance items, round belting, V-belting, as well as spindle bumpers, check straps, harness straps, lug straps and other loom leathers for the textile industry. Copies of the catalog may be secured upon request to the company.

I. T. T. Library Contains 3,950 Volumes

Ward Delaney, president of the Institute of Textile Technolngy at Charlottesville, Va., has announced that the institute's technical library now contains a total of 3,950 volumes. The collection was made despite war conditions and almost complete lack of access to European book sources. Dr. Julian F. Smith is I. T. T. technical librarian.

Shell Oil Producing Resin Chemicals

Shell Oil Co. recently began the production of two new chemicals which are expected to be the starting point for a broad new field of plastics and resins, according to a company announcement. The two chemicals are allyl alcohol and allyl chloride, which are being made at the new allyl unit of the company at Deer Park, near Houston, Tex. This unit was placed in operation for the first time a few weeks ago, according to the company, which further states that this is the first unit in the country to begin commercial production of allyl chloride, and the second to begin commercial production of allyl alcohol.

While many products derived from allyl chloride are pharmaceuticals, this chemical is expected to give rise to new plastics and resins based on carbohydrates, such as starch, cellulose and sugar. Allyl alcohol is said to open the way to a new group of theromsetting resins. It can be made to react with organic acid, anhydrides such as adipic acid, or with phthallic anhydride to give polymerizable esters. These allyl esters are liquid materials which will harden to clear transparent solids under the influence of heat and a peroxide catalyst, since pressure is not necessary.

Allyl resins are contact pressure resins in the formation of laminate with fiber base materials such as glass cloth, rayon, paper or canvas, the only pressure required during the setting being that of the contact plate, which furnishes a smooth, hard and glossy surface.

Robert & Co. Describes Activities

The "clinical approach" used in the construction of many industrial buildings, by Robert & Co. of Atlanta, Ga., architects and engineers, is cited in a booklet portraying the work of this organization during the past 25 years as builders of textile plants and villages.

Teamwork of a highly specialized nature, the booklet states, is vital, just as in the famous Mayo Clinic. As an illustration of this approach to an undertaking, the booklet shows the manner in which the organization tackled the job of constructing the B. F. Goodrich Co. Martha Mills at Silvertown, Ga. Starting with the textile department, which was responsible for the whole job, the charts show how each department of the company is called in to perform its particular function.

New Lubricant Is Developed

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. has announced the development of a new non-mineral lubricant described as appropriate for use by the textile industry. It contains no petroleum oils, can be manufactured to any desired viscosity and is wax-free. At the present time it is restricted to war uses.

A "Checklist on Reconversion Personnel Practices," comprising 152 questions confronting management during the transition from war to peace, has been compiled by the Labor Relations Institute of New York. The list includes wage and salary stabilization, manpower utilization and collective bargaining. The relationship between successful business operations and effective employer-employee relations are discussed by the editors in a foreword.

MCCLEANSER
TEXTILE MILL
SCRUBBING POWDER

Abrasive and Soluble Cleansers
Floor Squeegees and Rakes
Replacement Rubbers
Hand and Machine Scrub Brushes

Immediate Shipments

Established 1916

The **DENISON MANUFACTURING CO**
ASHEVILLE·NORTH·CAROLINA

WHAT DETERMINES THE QUALITY OF WOOLEN & WORSTED FABRICS?

It takes more than good wool to make a good fabric. Good processing is also essential and one of the most important processes is the carding. Good carding requires not only good card clothing, but also the right card clothing for the purpose.

There's no better card clothing than Ashworth; and Ashworth representatives . . . all practical card men . . . will be glad to consult with you on your card clothing problems.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC.
AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO. (Woolen Div.)

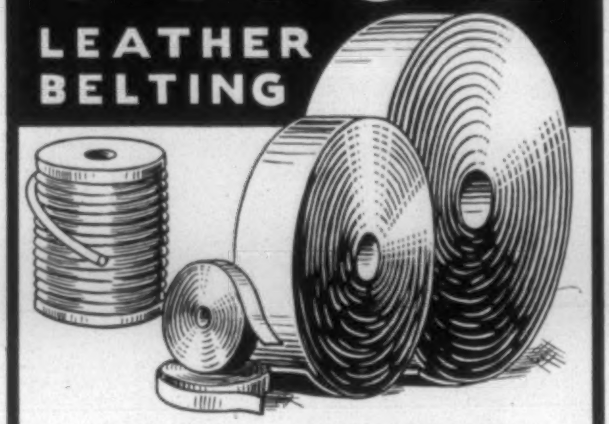
FALL RIVER*†‡ WORCESTER*‡ PHILADELPHIA*†‡ ATLANTA†‡
GREENVILLE†‡ CHARLOTTE†‡ DALLAS†‡ (Textile Supply Co.)
*Factory †Repair Shop ‡Distributing Point

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk Rayon and Asbestos Cards and for all types of Napping Machinery. Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes. Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire. Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire. Lickerins and Top Flats Reclothed.

Ashworth PIONEERS IN CARD CLOTHING

3 FACTORIES . . . 6 REPAIR SHOPS . . . 7 DISTRIBUTING POINTS

PAGE
LEATHER
BELTING



FLAT, ROUND
LINK & VEE
Made from the finest selection of belting hides
Especially constructed for all types of loom drives
PAGE BELTING CO.
CONCORD, N. H., U. S. A.

Sterling Ring Travelers

ASSISTANTS
Our Service Engineers are willing at all times to help you from their experience. They are all mill men, not just Ring Traveler Salesmen.

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STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.
FALL RIVER, MASS.

OBITUARY

C. A. Spencer, president of Valdese (N. C.) Mfg. Co., died July 6 at Morganton, N. C., as the result of a heart attack suffered a week previously. He is survived by three sons, one daughter and one brother.

Maj. Lionel P. Adams, 37, former secretary of the Textile Export Association and of the general arbitration council of the Cotton-Textile Institute, died last month as the result of airplane crash injuries suffered in New Guinea. He had entered the Army Air Forces in 1942 as a second lieutenant. Survivors include his parents and one brother.

Herbert J. Winn, 74, chairman of the board and former president of Taylor Instrument Companies at Rochester, N. Y., died unexpectedly June 27. He had been associated with the Taylor organization since 1893.

Thermolier Unit Heater Again Available

The Grinnell Co., Inc., of Providence, R. I., has announced that production of its Thermolier unit heater with copper tubes has been resumed. Twelve points of superiority are claimed for Thermolier, among them the following: exclusive internal cooling leg in which condensate cooling is so efficient that a single thermostatic trap can be used; pronounced pitch of each U-tube provides positive and complete drainage of condensation, assuring full heating efficiency and elimination of noisy and destructive water hammer; each tube is an expansion bend and allows for variations in expansion and contraction; safety and durability result from the product's construction. A supplementary device of interest is the Grinnell "Duotherm Control," which automatically maintains, by remote control, whatever temperature might be required. A descriptive catalog may be obtained from the company.

The Office of Price Administration has filed suits in a New York City Federal court seeking $141,292 in treble damages from Woodside Cotton Mills of Greenville, S. C., and the firm's selling agent, Iselin-Jefferson Co. OPA charges the sale of "more than 10,000 dozen cotton mattress covers at over-ceiling prices."

White-Park Mills Co. of Concord, N. C., was charged by the War Production Board with diverting "at least 256,571 pounds of knitting yarns to unrated orders." For the remainder of the third quarter the company was ordered to set aside for later delivery, on rated orders, its entire production of yarn and not to deliver any yarn on unrated orders, unless specifically authorized in writing to do so by WPB.

TEXTILE FINISHES
for COTTON, RAYONS and MIXTURES
TEXTILE OILS – HEAVY CHEMICALS
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina Founded 1914

A.S.T.M. Takes Action On Standards

At its 48th annual meeting in New York June 27—held to a single executive session because of war restrictions—the American Society for Testing Materials authorized the adoption as formal standards some 35 tentatives previously published and the adoption of some 40 revisions in existing standards. Since action on the formal standards, as distinct from tentatives, can be taken only at an annual meeting of the society, a business session was imperative and furthermore, culminating work over many months, changes are to be submitted to the members involving the by-laws, these changes providing for a larger board of directors, clarification of certain membership matters, and others. These changes are intended to have the society prepared for a most intensive peacetime continuing expansion of its work involving standardization of specifications and tests and the extensive research on properties of engineering materials.

The society's committee on standards, which has been functioning for many years, held a special meeting so that new tentatives and revisions of tentatives could be approved, thus eliminating consideration of these at the business session. This committee functions throughout the year reviewing recommendations from the society's standing committees to determine that a concensus has been reached. Some 55 new tentatives were accepted, a number which compares favorably with recent years, indicating that there is little diminution in the society's standardization work. Many existing tentatives were revised.

The new officers of the society, whose terms became effective at the close of the annual meeting, include as president, J. Townsend, materials engineer, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York; vice-president, T. A. Boyd, head of the fuel department, research laboratories division, General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.; and the following five members of the executive committee: John R. Freeman, Jr., L. J. Markwardt, Carlton H. Rose, L. P. Spalding and William A. Zinzow.

Sirrine Wins Third Advertising Award

A national award for outstanding advertising in general magazines has been won by J. E. Sirrine Co. of Greenville, S. C., for the third consecutive year. The company received the award of merit in the annual national contest for creative advertising sponsored by the National Advertising Agency network and also received, for the second time, the award of merit for use of art, illustration and typography.

A new enterprise related to textiles, the American Sheet Metal Textile Co., has been organized at Dallas, N. C., it has been announced. Charter for the company authorizes capital of $50,000. Incorporators are L. M. Ingle, president; C. C. Walker, secretary-treasurer of the company; and S. B. Dolley, Gastonia lawyer, attorney for the new firm.

BYRD MILLER
WOODSIDE BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.
Representing in the Carolinas
BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Hosiery and Underwear manufacturers in all parts of the country have found Burk-Schier wet-processing agents the most effective and economical for scouring, bleaching, dyeing and finishing. Call in one of our Technical Service Men on your wet-processing problems. There is a Burk-Schier product made to suit your needs.

BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.
BURK SCHIER CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE BURK SCHIER
PENETRANTS • SOFTENERS • SOLUBLE OILS • FINISHES

Headquarters for every type Bobbin

For over 45 years, Cloverleaf Bobbins have been built to meet, with scientific exactness, the varying conditions and processes of individual manufacturers.

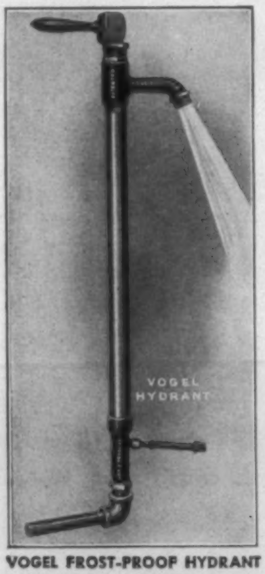
No matter what type bobbin you need, come to Cloverleaf. Our Organization is constantly engaged in developing new types of bobbins, keeping ahead of every need of the Textile Industry.

CLOVERLEAF MANUF'G CO.
HONESDALE, PA. : : SINCE 1899
W. A. Kennedy, Dillworth Station, Charlotte, N. C.; Dana R. Crawford, Box 176, Providence, Rhode Island

CLOVERLEAF
Bobbins . . . .

New type cone drive spindle and bobbin available at end of war.

PERFORMANCE IS PROOF



VOGEL FROST-PROOF HYDRANT
For farms, dairies and all outside installations. Running water every day of the year. Will never freeze when properly installed. Nearly 100,000 in use.

... and the proof of Vogel performance is daily being recorded on farms and in war industries throughout the nation. There, where endurance is gauged by capacity to serve under the most trying conditions, you will find Vogel Closets and Frost-Proof Hydrants demonstrating again and again the built-in satisfaction that is the cornerstone of the Vogel tradition. Good judgment dictates that, for your next job, you Specify Vogel.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.
Wilmington 99, Delaware

Production of Woven Synthetics Listed

Production of 410,000,000 yards of rayon broad woven fabrics (other than tire fabrics) during the first quarter of 1945 is an increase of four per cent over the 396,000,000 yards produced during the last 1944 quarter. It is a decrease of three per cent, however, from the 423,000,000 yards produced in the first 1944 quarter. Chief items to register decreases from first 1944 quarter production were standard taffetas and lining goods.

The 41,000,000 pounds of rayon and nylon tire and fuel cell fabrics produced during the first 1945 quarter is 15 per cent above the 36,000,000 pounds produced during the last 1944 quarter and more than double the production of the first 1944 quarter when 20,000,000 pounds were produced.

These statistics were compiled by the industry division, Bureau of the Census, for the textile, clothing and leather bureau of the War Production Board from quarterly reports from manufacturers whose production accounts for practically the entire output of the rayon weaving industry. Estimates are included for a few mills whose reports were not received in time for tabulation.

Production in all fabric groups during the first quarter of 1945 was greater in all groups save rayon mixtures. The largest increase was in the production of 100 per cent filament yarn goods. Production of these fabrics increased from 266,000,000 yards in the fourth 1944 quarter to 276,000,000 yards in the first 1945 quarter, or about four per cent. First quarter 1945 production, however, was six per cent less than the 295,000,000 yards woven during the first 1944 quarter.

Production of spun rayons increased 11 per cent from 39,800,000 yards in the fourth 1944 quarter to 44,000,000 yards in the first 1945 quarter and was three per cent above the 43,000,000 yards woven in the first 1944 quarter. Production of 24,000,000 yards of nylon, silk, glass and other fabrics in the first 1945 quarter is a decrease of 24 per cent from the 31,000,000 yards produced in the fourth 1944 quarter.

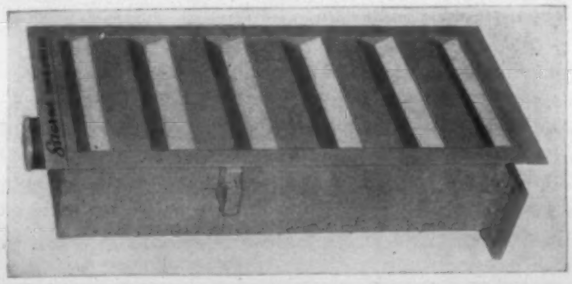
Directory Lists Allis-Chalmers Equipment

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. is now distributing a comprehensive directory of products and engineering literature describing the lines of equipment it furnishes to nearly every industry. The major portion of the directory is devoted to a listing of more than 1,600 product types. New products added since the previous directory, such as induction and dielectric heating equipment, are indicated by a star for easy identification.

Engineering literature is arranged according to product discussed with new bulletins also starred. The bulletins offered in this section of the directory are written by engineers who are outstanding authorities in their respective fields. In most cases the literature contains operating data, charts, formulas and technical information of value to the man who specifies and buys equipment. Copies of the directory of products and engineering literature are available upon request.

Air Duct Magnet Now Available

The new Stearns air duct magnet, for use in connection with textile processing equipment and designed to attract and collect miscellaneous tramp iron particles in air-driven material, has been placed on the market, according to announcement by Stearns Magnetic Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. The air duct magnet, it is claimed, also tends to arrest the flow of non-magnetic objects which may be found in cotton, wool and other materials.



This air dust magnet, as shown in the accompanying illustration, is installed in the flow so that material passes over the face of the magnet, arranged with step-like working faces covered with non-sparking stainless steel and designed in various sizes. It can be wound for any standard direct current voltage which may be available in the customer's plant. After suitable period of run or service the collected tramp iron may be discharged into a suitable receptacle below by opening the electrical circuit to the magnet.

Textile Exporters Are Granted Extension

Exporters of textiles have been allowed an extension of nearly three months in the time limit by which they may complete deliveries on contracts entered into before June 4, 1945, at prices that include export premiums that were permitted at that time but are no longer allowed, OPA has announced. This action, effective July 10, 1945, sets Oct. 4, 1945, as the new time limit, instead of July 15, 1945, the date originally fixed. OPA said that the extension was necessary because difficulties of production and shipping made it impossible for some exporters to complete their outstanding contracts by the former July 15 deadline. A longer period is also necessary to avoid interference with the Foreign Economic Administration's export licensing procedure and with the procurement programs of foreign governments.

Raw silk imported into the United States during the first quarter of 1945 amounted to 173,000 pounds, the Department of Commerce has announced. Imports in the corresponding quarter of 1944 were only 500 pounds There was a total of 33,000 pounds of raw silk imported during the whole of 1944.

GENERAL MILL REPAIRS
Repair Steel Rolls, Flyers and Spindles

Flutes on steel rolls raised and sized to original diameter
METHOD OF RAISING FLUTES PATENTED, NO. 1,887,510

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**Fire Protection–
in the Bag**

During combat, every precaution is taken to prevent damage within the crews' quarters. Sailors must stow bedding, spare clothing and other gear in fire-proof cotton sea bags.

Made of a heavy blue cotton duck cloth, these sea bags are coated with a fire-retardent synthetic resin. They're tightly packed, jammed full of every necessity of today's greatest travelers . . . safe from weather and fire.

The many uses of cotton by our Navy alone has made cotton one of the most vital of war materials.

In the Wet End of Textile Finishing, Butterworth Machines are working day and night—bleaching, boiling-out, drying, calendering, dyeing.

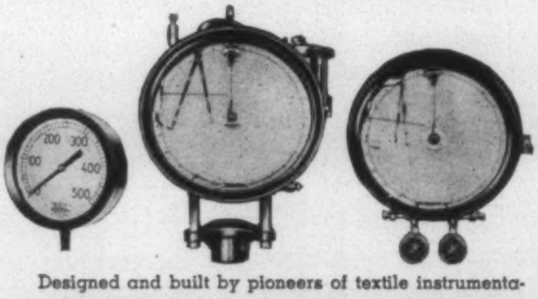
Butterworth Engineers offer their cooperation to mills seeking to increase productive capacity . . . to repair or replace obsolete equipment . . . to develop new machines . . . to improve plant layout.

All our facilities not required for Ordnance production are available to help solve finishing problems, and aid in your post-war plans. Write for folder "Announcing a Policy on Orders Taken Now for Post-War Delivery."

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.
Serving the Textile Industry since 1820
Main Office and Works, Philadelphia 25, Pa.
The Textile Finishing Machinery Company Division, Providence, R. I. :: Charlotte, N. C., 1211 Johnston Building :: Hamilton, Ontario, W. J. Westaway Co.

Butterworth

**Better-Engineered Instruments
for Every Textile Operation**



Designed and built by pioneers of textile instrumentation, Foxboro Instruments give you unerring guidance and control of production . . . and keep on giving it for years without maintenance. Foxboro makes complete lines of indicators, recorders and controllers for temperature, pressure, flow, humidity and liquid level. Also special instrument control systems for:

TEMPERATURE – Efficient automatic control systems for skein, package and rotary dyeing . . . and for kiers, slashers, dryers and scouring.

PRESSURE – Pneumatic roll-loading systems that improve uniformity of output from dye padders, mercerizers, etc.

Write for detailed information on the instrumentation you require. The Foxboro Company, 82 Neponset Ave., Foxboro, Mass., U. S. A.

FOXBORO INSTRUMENTS
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Wage Adjustments in South Analyzed

Analysis of applications for upward adjustment of wages in the textile industry approved by the Fourth Regional War Labor Board, resulting from the textile decision rendered by the national WLB in February, shows that of the 443 textile applications from six Southeastern states, 97 per cent of the mills obtained approval for an across-the-board wage increase of 5 cents; 24 per cent obtained approval for establishment of a 55-cent minimum for both hourly and piece rate employees; 39 obtained approval to pay a third shift differential, and 21 per cent secured approval to institute a vacation plan.

Review of the analysis by states shows the following trends among mills:

Alabama—Of 32 mills, 95 per cent requested five cents across the board; 65 per cent a 55-cent minimum; 62 per cent a third shift premium and 34 per cent a vacation plan.

Georgia—Sixty-one mills all requested five cents across the board, while 21 per cent of that number asked a 55-cent minimum; 19 per cent a third shift premium and 21 per cent a vacation plan.

North Carolina—Of 212 mills, 99 per cent asked five cents across the board; 25 per cent a 55-cent minimum; 35 per cent a third shift premium and 16 per cent a vacation plan.

South Carolina—Of 111 mills, 95 per cent wanted five cents across the board; 11 per cent a 55-cent minimum; 53 per cent a third shift premium and 24 per cent a vacation plan.

Tennessee—Of eight mills, 87 per cent asked five cents across the board; none a 55-cent minimum; 25 per cent a third shift premium, and 25 per cent a vacation plan.

Virginia—Of 19 mills, five cents across the board was requested by 78 per cent; 31 per cent a 55-cent minimum; 36 per cent a third shift differential and 47 per cent a vacation plan.

Fairbanks, Morse Bulletins Released

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Pomona, Calif., has issued two bulletins relative to improvements in the pumps which are manufactured by the company. One of these bulletins deals with the Fairbanks-Morse Figure 6920 oil lubricated turbine pump and is known as Publication AQB400.1, while the second is about the low-lift, large capacity line of pumps known as Fairbanks-Morse Niagara Propeller Pumps. This latter bulletin is designated as AQB500.1.

Carpet Industry Plans for Future

Planning of necessary action to be taken to enable workers in mills to be fully employed and merchandise made to meet consumer needs during reconversion and post war period has been underway for the past two years, according to Leroy A. Beers, president of the Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America, Inc. Most carpet mills, he said, have organized their own post-war committees and the institute has made specific recommendations for industry action, most of which have been carried out. Industry committees were appointed for specific tasks and a national survey was made covering retail, consumer, press, advertising, etc., to check committee opinions. Working with committees in planning for future merchandising are committees representing the National Retail Furniture Association. The institute has made several post-war economic surveys to ascertain the demands for carpets and rugs and has concluded that in the post-war years the rate of scales of the industry can be made 50 per cent higher than in the immediate pre-war years.

Rayon Fabric Picture Clearing Up

The estimated supply of rayon broad woven fabrics available for civilian items, which dropped to 312,000,000 yards in the second quarter of this year, is expected to increase to 324,000,000 yards in the third quarter, and to 339,000,000 yards in the fourth quarter of this year, according to the War Production Board. Total production of rayon fabrics for all purposes is expected to continue at the second quarter level of 375,000,000 yards in the last two quarters of this year. However, a larger portion of the total is expected to be available for civilian production in the latter part of the year because military requirements for rayon textiles are expected to decrease as a result of victory in Europe.

Almost every manufacturer of rayon and other synthetic fabrics will be granted a temporary limited increase in his maximum average price for at least the July 1-Sept. 30, 1945, quarter, pending examination of applications for individual relief under a new procedure announced by the Office of Price Administration. This is one feature of an amendment, effective June 30, 1945, containing three groups of changes in the maximum average price order for rayon and other synthetic fabrics.

At the same time, OPA has further postponed to July 14, 1945, the final date for filing of base-period reports by manufacturers. On and after Aug. 5, no manufacturer may sell goods covered by the order until his report has been acknowledged by OPA. These dates have been extended two weeks to give manufacturers an opportunity to draw up reports reflecting the changes made in the fabric coverage of the order.

Henry Walke Plans Charlotte Branch

Henry Walke Corp. of Norfolk, Va., distributor of textile supplies, will open a branch in Charlotte on Jan. 1, 1946, it has been announced. The corporation has leased a building at 1310 South Tryon Street in Charlotte at a total cost of $30,000 for a five-year period. Along with the building, the corporation leased land fronting 99 feet on South Tryon Street and extending 380 feet through the block to Winifred Street.

DIRECT ROUTE TO SPINNING SUCCESS!

You're on the right highway, following the direct route to better spinning and twisting, when you use famous Dary Ring Travelers. These superior travelers are products of craftmanship, manufactured under the rigid Dary process that assures uniformity and long life. See your nearest Dary representative.

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PROCESSED
SYMBOL OF
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THE DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES, BOX 843, GREENVILLE, S. C.
JOHN H. O'NEILL, BOX 720, ATLANTA, GA.
H. REID LOCKMAN, BOX 515, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

SOFTER, BETTER KNITTING
COTTON YARNS—DYED OR BLEACHED—
with Laurel Emulsions

Laurel Emulsions—Hydrocop and 3B Softener—condition and soften cotton yarns, mercerized, dyed or bleached. Used by hundreds of mills for over 25 years to assure proper regain, speed up twist, produce even-running yarns and clearer stitch. Laurel Hydrocop and 3B Softener will not turn rancid or discolor yarn on standing. Easily applied over roller trough or cone winders, quilling frames, or twisters. If you want softer, better knitting yarns to help you meet specifications, send for a trial order of these veteran emulsions, Laurel Hydrocop and 3B Softener today.

* * *

For Victory—
Buy Extra War Bonds

SOAPS • OILS • FINISHES
Laurel SOAP MANUFACTURING CO • INC •
Wm. H. Bertolet's Sons • *Established 1909*
Tioga, Thompson & Almond Sts., Philadelphia 34, Pa.
WAREHOUSES: PATERSON, N. J. • CHATTANOOGA, TENN. • CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Any way you look at it
"AKRON" is good belting

Cotton Mill AKRON Men Know

"AKRON" LEATHER BELTS

"CASCADE" for Looms
"SPIN TWIST" for Spinners and Twisters

Less slip—Not affected by machinery oil—More picks per minute—Lower cost per bolt or skien

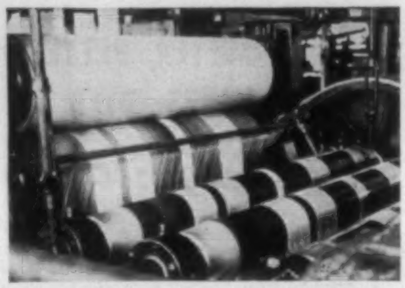
THE
AKRON BELTING CO.
AKRON, OHIO
Leather Belting Makers Since 1885—Suppliers to the Textile Industry for 59 Years

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES:

RALPH GOSSETT & WM. J. MOORE
15 Augusta Street, Greenville, S. C.

The AKRON BELTING COMPANY
406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

CONDOR RUBBER COVERED ROLLS
WITH
*FLEXLASTIC**
COVERING



help maintain your production, give you longer wear and trouble-free service

On mercerizing range, scutcher, padding machine, washer or other textile equipment which requires rubber covering, Condor Rolls and Rubber-Lined Tanks increase production with long life and trouble-free service.

Each is designed for your specific job. Each is suited to your particular operating conditions and give you maximum service and efficiency.

FACTORIES: North Charleston, S. C.; Passaic, N. J.; Neenah, Wis.

51st YEAR

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OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
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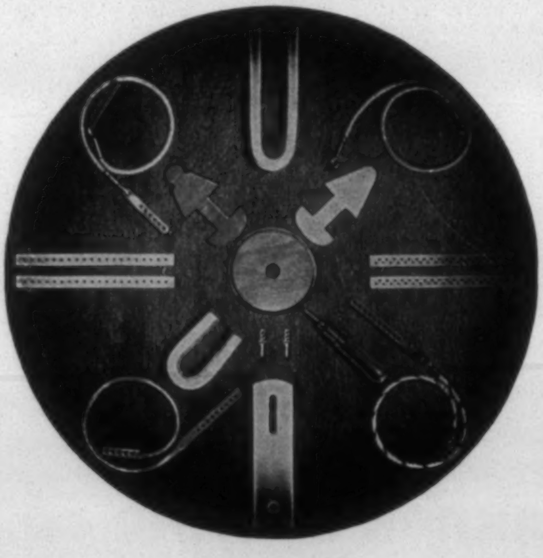

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G. E. Offers Electronics Training Course

A new industrial electronics talking slide firm training course which offers a thoroughly practical and quickly grasped understanding of the subject of industrial electronics, has been arranged by General Electric Co. Carefully organized for presentation in 12 sessions, the new course is expected to have wide use throughout industry wherever electronic equipment is applied or a knowledge of it is required.

In industrial plants, says G. E., the course is expected to provide electrical personnel with sufficient theory and application information to acquaint them with electronics in general; production and process engineers engaged in reducing production costs should find that it offers innumerable practical suggestions; designing engineers involved with improving products should obtain much stimulation and a variety of new ideas; practical electricians should acquire from it an increased working knowledge of electricity and ample information to encourage them to install and service electronic equipment; and production managers and plant superintendents should discover a wealth of opportunities for cracking open production bottlenecks by electronic methods.

Presented throughout in a clear, non-technical manner, the course consists of 12 talking slide films (35-mm. film strips and 16-inch, 33 1/3 r.p.m. records) approximately 30 minutes in length; 25 copies each of 12 lecture review booklets keyed to the slide films; an instructor's manual covering the presentation of all 12 lectures; and an attractive, sturdily constructed carrying case designed to accommodate the complete course.

Half-Year Rayon Shipments Show Gain

Total domestic rayon shipments during the first half of 1945 at 381,500,000 pounds were ten per cent above the corresponding 1944 total of 345,500,000 pounds, according to the *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Expanded tire yarn output accounted for the increase, states *Organon*. Six months' 1945 yarn shipments aggregated 299,000,000 pounds against 262,900,000 pounds during the same 1944 period, a 13.7 per cent increase. Almost all the increase occurred in the viscose and cupra yarn deliveries which expanded by 20 per cent from 179,200,000 pounds during the first half of 1944 to 215,100,000 pounds this year. Acetate yarn shipments and staple fiber shipments were essentially equal for the two periods. Total domestic rayon shipments during June at 64,700,000 pounds showed a four per cent decline from the record May level, states *Organon*. Fewer working days in June account for this trend. During the month, viscose and cupra yarn deliveries totaled 36,800,000 pounds and acetate filament yarn 14,100,000 pounds, a total of 50,900,000 pounds of yarn. Corresponding May figures were 38,300,000 pounds of viscose and cupra and 14,600,000 pounds of acetate for total filament yarn shipments of 52,900,000 pounds.

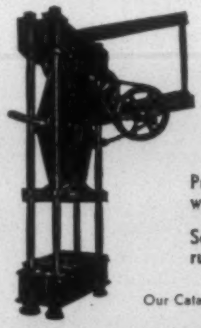
Staple fiber deliveries of 13,800,000 pounds in June were split between 10,700,000 pounds of viscose and 3,100,000 pounds of acetate staple. Similar May data gave a total of 14,300,000 pounds of staple, of which 11,100,000 pounds was viscose and 3,200,000 pounds acetate. All rayon stocks continued low with 8,700,000 pounds on hand on June 30. Viscose and cupra yarn amounted to 4,500,000 pounds, acetate yarn was 1,500,000 pounds, and staple fiber totaled 2,700,000 pounds. To the end of May, rayon shipments for defense uses showed no decline, in spite of V-E Day having passed. Of the 248,000,000 pounds of rayon yarn shipped to domestic customers in the first five months of 1945, about 75,000,000 pounds was tire yarn and 44,000,000 pounds was other rated and programmed uses, *Organon* states. Therefore, 119,000,000 pounds or 48 per cent of the domestic shipments were rated or programmed, the balance of free yarn amounting to 129,000,000 pounds or 52 per cent of the total. A decline in rayon purchases for military uses is anticipated during the third quarter. In spite of continued expansion in the tire yarn field, regular and intermediate tenacity rayon yarn output should not be affected over the balance of the year, although staple fiber output may drop by 15 to 20 per cent over this period.

WPB Asks for Production Reports

A representative group of mills has been asked by the War Production Board to submit weekly telegraphic reports on their production of cotton, woolen, worsted or synthetic yarns and woven fabrics, in order to measure the results of the current textile production drive, WPB has announced. Agency officials said they were hopeful that this production drive would increase mill output by 30 per cent. The weekly report will cover the pounds of sale yarn and yards of woven fabric produced and the quantity in each of the cotton, woolen, worsted and synthetic categories. Manufacturers will also continue to make reports on tire cord, duck and other special programs, even though part of such data will be incorporated in the over-all fabric report. Weekly telegrams should be addressed to the War Production Board, attention J. G. Torrens, Room 142, Temporary "D" Building, Washington 25, D. C.

New Battery Filler's Truck Developed

A special battery filler's truck, known as the "Dan River Type," was recently perfected for textile mills having problems in battery filling. The truck is being manufactured by J. C. Paddock Co. of Spartanburg, S. C. This new type of truck is constructed so that the container rests on a tilt which keeps the filling to one end. The Paddock Co. also manufactures a battery filler's truck with the container in a straight position. All of these trucks are designed to operate in narrow aisles, reducing weave room costs.



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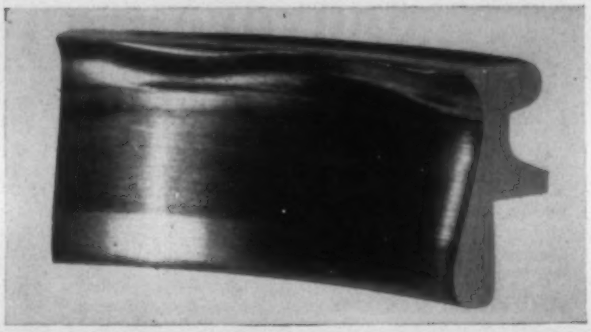

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ACME MACHINE & TOOL CO., 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

ACME STEEL CO., 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 6267; Marcus M. Brown, 1231 Lexington Ave. (Phone 8583), Charlotte, N. C.; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn., Phone Chattanooga 8-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., Phone Magnolia 5859. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLADDIN LABORATORIES, INC., 68 William St., New York 5, N. Y. Sou. Repr.: J. W. Baldwin, 124 E. Third St., Charlotte, N. C. Phone 3-2252.

ALLEN CO., 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

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ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

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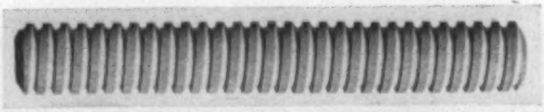

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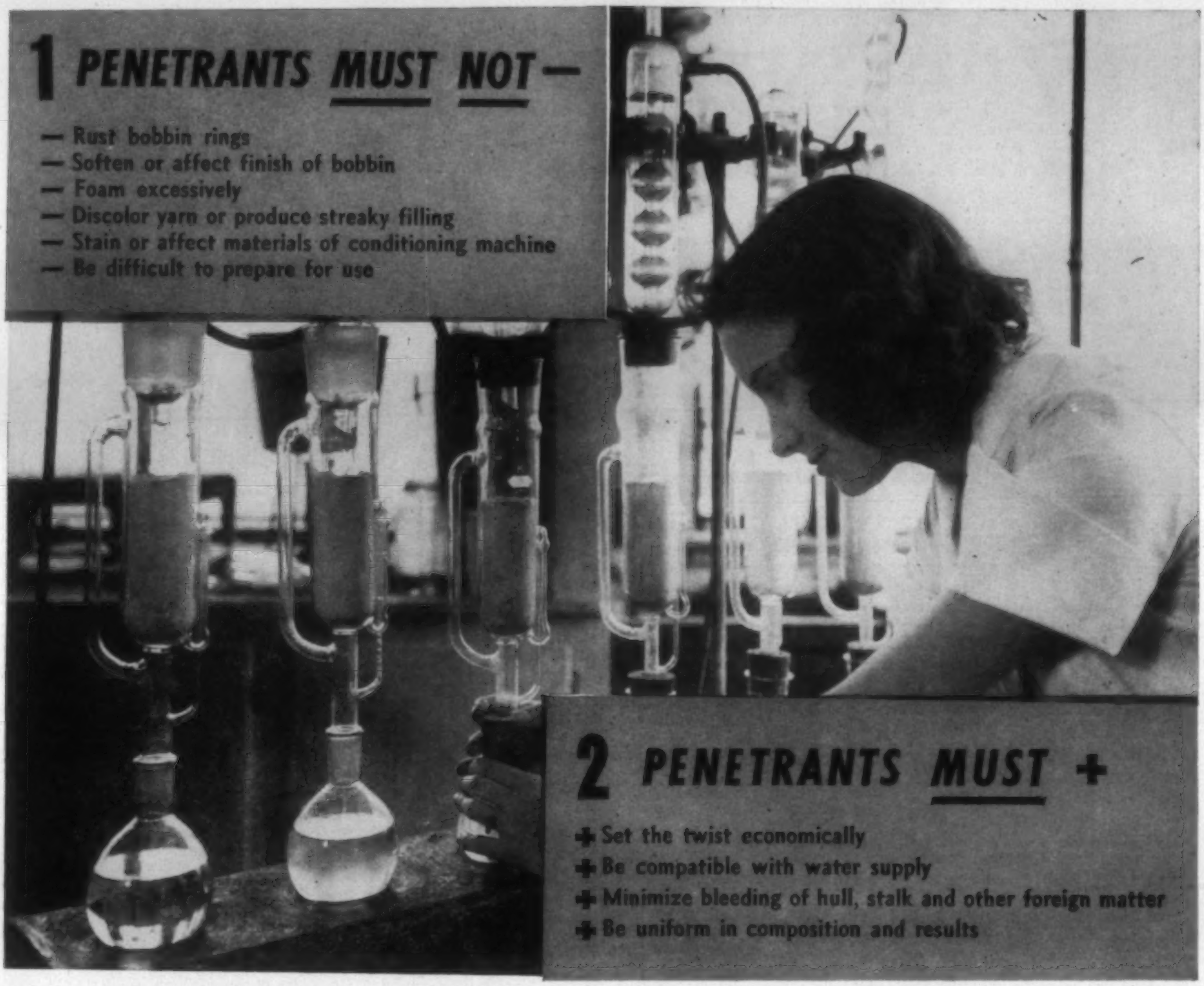

1 PENETRANTS MUST NOT—

— Rust bobbin rings
— Soften or affect finish of bobbin
— Foam excessively
— Discolor yarn or produce streaky filling
— Stain or affect materials of conditioning machine
— Be difficult to prepare for use

2 PENETRANTS MUST +

+ Set the twist economically
+ Be compatible with water supply
+ Minimize bleeding of hull, stalk and other foreign matter
+ Be uniform in composition and results

3 SEYCO PENETRANTS MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS

AT LOW COST

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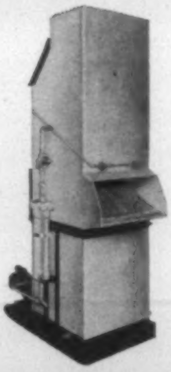

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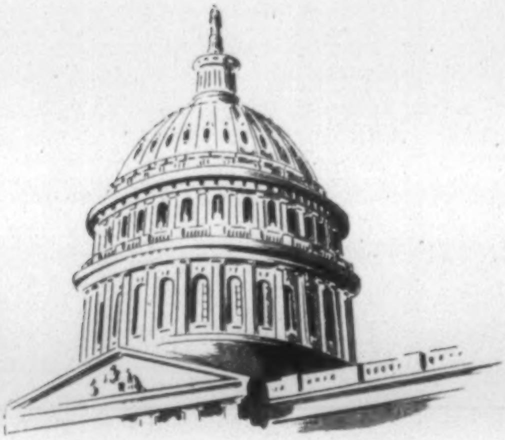

UPTURN IN CIVILIAN GOODS PRODUCTION is beginning to be felt as war materials and munitions production swings to a one-war basis. Shortages in clothing and similar commodities will be much less in the second half of the year, since war material output will drop 20 to 25 per cent in the remainder of 1945, and civilian goods will increase by about 15 per cent from very low levels.

Cotton textiles are among the very tight commodities, and will remain scarce throughout 1945. The military demand is taking 50 per cent of the cloth output, and 40 per cent of all cotton goods. This ratio will change little in the remaining months of 1945, unless war in the Pacific suddenly ends, which seems unlikely now.

Woolen goods will be slightly easier than cotton goods, but the military will take up to 45 per cent of the total output, and will be taking at least 33 per cent at the year's end.

Rayon goods for civilian use will be more plentiful during the remainder of 1945, but with demand continuing sharp and active.

Outlook for textiles in 1946 is that cotton textiles will be from ten to 15 per cent more plentiful for civilian use, with easing military demand, but on the whole, continuing scarce. Woolens will be in much easier supply.

Whole outlook, in production and in government controls, depends upon duration of Pacific war. If the war ends late in 1945, the turn to civilian goods production will be rapid. If Japan elects to fight to the last soldier, and that's the way it looks, the war can run yet from 12 to 18 months. Odds favor a last-ditch, all-out effort by the Japs. The job yet to be done in the Pacific is staggering.

All indications point to textile mills continuing to run at top speed and full production, but with gradually improving worker situation and more employees. Textile mills today have 1,045,000 workers, compared with 1,144,000 in 1938, 1,285,000 in 1942, and 1,128,000 in spring of 1944.

Ending of German war has not eased the textile shortage situation, except in a few spots where upward trends are apparent. WPB is seeking ways to increase production in belief that foreign relief and current military requirements will drain all possible output of mills.

Whether Germany will be permitted to keep her textile industry is not settled. Ending of war will not ease the German situation, at least during 1945. She may be allowed to keep her textile mills as not contributory to war making; Germans must have clothing. However, Germany is out of the export market for some time. In prewar years she exported textiles worth $175,000,000 a year. (Over)

Both executive and legislative branches express strong opposition to removal of price controls in a hurry, while shortages in civilian goods continue. Sudden removal carries threat of an inflation boom and possibly a bust. The administration wants a carefully controlled transition period.

Congressional wrath boiled over during consideration of OPA extension proposal as the result of a long series of blunders and autocratic rulings of OPA. More frequent adjustments and more flexibility in price control ceilings were promised by OPA Chief Bowles. For the first time OPA is in healthy fear of Congress, and knows that in another show-down fight, or a legislative investigation, backing of the White House against the legislative ire may be missing.

Wage and salary controls are to continue for many months. Inflation dangers are considered now to be greater, and accumulating cash is burning holes in many pockets. Employers must still justify wage and salary readjustments. Form-filling problems, and dangers of tax disallowances, will remain until the war's end.

Tax relief for corporations in the reconversion period is in the making, but none for individuals is in sight. Congressional tax committees have a relief program under study, but it will not be taken up before fall. Very little relief can be expected on taxes on 1945 income, but downward revision of rates on 1946 income seems sure.

Excess profits tax specific exemption for corporations may be raised from present $10,000 to $25,000; most likely applicable to 1946 income.

Carry-back of losses will be made currently applicable and excess profits credit currently usable. Accelerated depreciation, on a very limited basis, may be allowed.

Treasury will resist all tax cut proposals on the assumption that most corporations, especially large ones, have adequate funds for reconversion and post-war expansion, and do not need relief. Treasury will oppose all tax cuts in near future years on the contention that potential markets and civilian goods shortages provide ample incentive for industrial and business expansion without tax concessions.

Complete overhauling of Social Security System will start in the fall, when the House Ways and Means Committee begins studies. Preliminary studies of experts indicate the system will be broke, unless Federal subsidies are thrown in, in 20 to 30 years on any tax of less than four per cent for employers and employees each.

Congress is tax reduction minded and when conditions of war in the Pacific will allow, cuts will be made regardless of Treasury protests. Congress has not followed Treasury recommendations on tax changes in any instance in the past five years.

Administration favors rewriting of industrial relations laws; also knows that equitable legislation, if delayed, cannot be written when tempers are at white heat in critical disputes if arising in post-war era.

Delay in labor law revisions may bring controversies, strikes and crises in post-war era, delay readjustment of men and women in new jobs, and aggravate problem of providing jobs for returning soldiers.

Hearings on proposed revision will allow opportunity for large and small business, trade associations, labor unions, government agencies and general public to be heard. No bill is perfect, say authors of the new bill, and they want the widest possible study and discussion.

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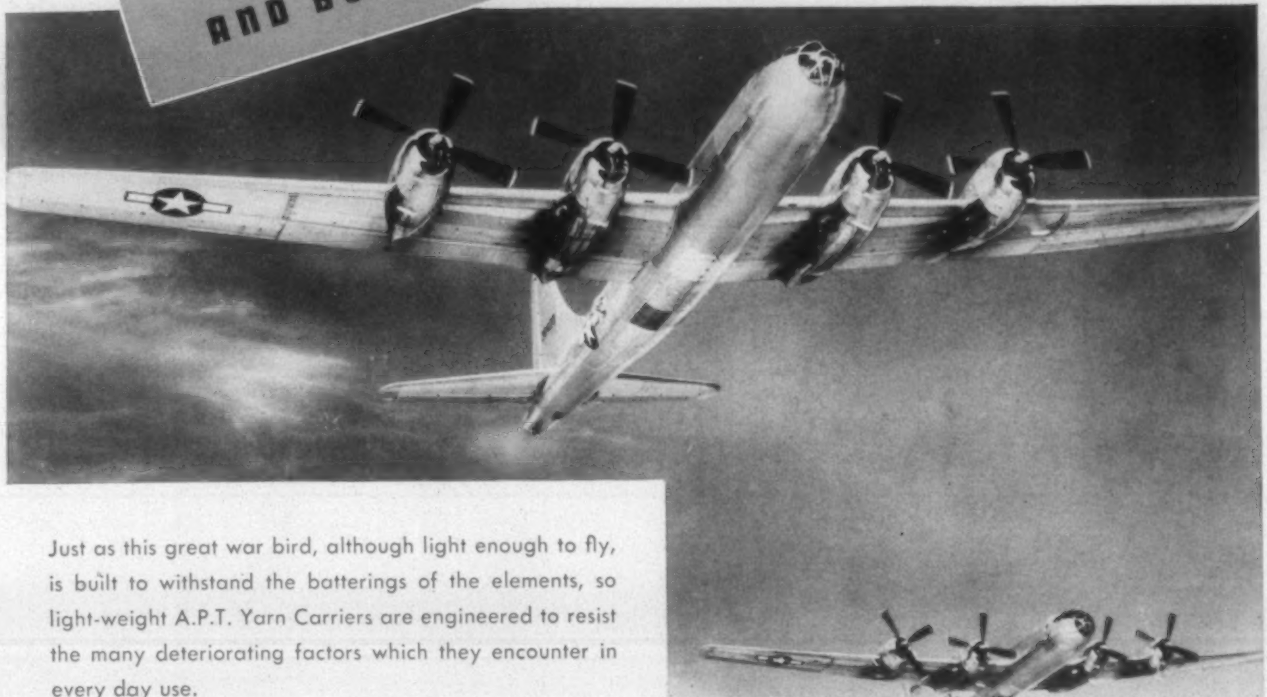

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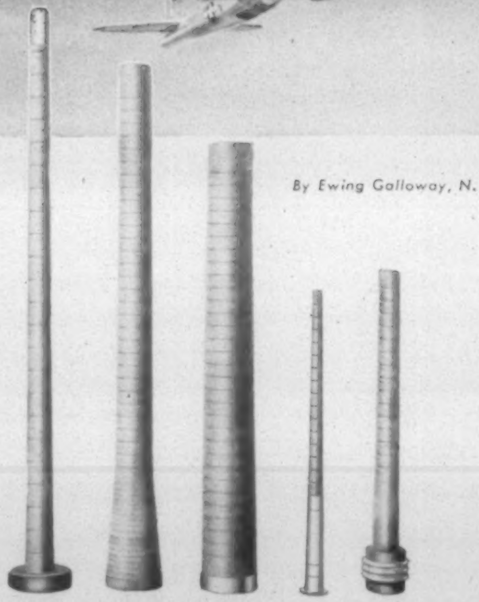

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